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THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE DECIDED AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

GARFIELD, 219; HANCOCK, 156—CALIFORNIA'S SMALL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY—NEW-YORK'S MAJORITY 23,000—THE POPULAR VOTE—CHEATING AND BULL-DOZING IN THE SOUTH—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The latest returns divide the Electoral College as follows: For Garfield and Arthur, 218 votes; for Hancock and English, 156 votes. It is announced that the Democrats, aided by the forged Morey letter, have carried California by the very small majority of 155, and it is believed that they have also carried Nevada by a majority of less than 500. Placing these States in the Democratic column, the result is as given above.

Corrected returns make the majority for Garfield and Arthur in New-York State about 23,000. Republicans throughout the Nation may rest assured that the difference between these and the official figures cannot exceed a few hundreds, and that *the votes of the State will be counted as they were cast.*

An examination of the majorities cast in the several States shows that Garfield has probably received at least 80,000 more votes than Hancock. This appears in the table printed below. Some of the majorities assigned to Republican States are practically official, and telegrams received at this office lead to the belief that the remaining Republican majorities are substantially correct. In the Southern Democratic States, where little interest is taken in majorities whose size depends upon the most bare-faced manipulation of deposited ballots, and upon the successful intimidation of legal voters, it is impossible to secure accurate estimates at present. The majorities which are assigned in the table to these States are based upon telegrams received at this office, and are probably not far from the actual figures. It cannot be forgotten that the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina would have given majorities for Garfield and Arthur, if ballot-box stuffing and bull-dozing had not defrauded Republican voters of their rights. In these States the table gives a Democratic majority of 147,000, or about one-third of the total majority assigned to the Hancock and English ticket. The reader can easily see how the Republican popular majority would have been increased by free voting and honest counting in these States. The outrageous methods by which Electoral votes were stolen in these States by the Democrats are described in dispatches to be found below.

The House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress, according to the latest reports, will be composed of 152 Republicans, 134 Democrats, and 4 Greenbackers, with 3 seats in doubt. In this classification three Republican Greenbackers of Missouri and J. Hyatt Smith, of the Third District of New-York, are included with the Republicans. In the doubtful districts the chances seem to favor the Democratic candidates. The Second District in South Carolina has been assigned to a Democrat, although there are good reasons for a belief that Mackey, Republican, has been elected. Late telegrams indicate that he will be counted out. The solid Democratic delegation of Kentucky has been broken by the election of White, Republican, in the Ninth District. The Republicans will have a clear majority in the House.

In the following table are shown the popular majorities, as nearly as they can now be ascertained:

Garfield.	Majorities.	Hancock.	Majorities.
Colorado	3,500	Alabama	25,000
Connecticut	2,570	Arkansas	30,000
Illinois	50,000	California	155
Indiana	7,000	Delaware	1,033
Iowa	30,000	Florida	4,000
Kansas	50,000	Georgia	35,000
Maine	4,000	Kentucky	25,000
Massachusetts	52,880	Louisiana	30,000
Michigan	50,000	Maryland	15,175
Minnesota	40,000	Mississippi	45,000
Nebraska	25,000	Missouri	40,000
New-Hampshire	3,600	Nevada	500
New-York	23,010	New-Jersey	1,900
Ohio	35,000	North Carolina	7,000
Oregon	450	South Carolina	40,000
Pennsylvania	37,450	Tennessee	30,000
Rhode Island	7,150	Texas	70,000
Vermont	27,000	Virginia	30,000
Wisconsin	30,000	West Virginia	6,000
Total	528,060	Total	445,763

Garfield's majority.....82,297

PARTIES IN THE NEXT SENATE.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE REPUBLICANS GETTING CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The latest returns of the recent elections show that the Republicans will have in the next Senate 37 members, and that the Democrats will have the same number, not counting Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Gen. Mahone, of Virginia. It seems to be settled that California has chosen a Republican, and that Tennessee has chosen a Democratic, Legislature, which will leave the present representation of those two States in the Senate unchanged. While, however, the Republicans have not secured a majority in the Tennessee Legislature, they came within four of it, having 47 members of the 100 composing the two branches. As several of the members chosen on Tuesday last are Greenbackers, the Democrats will also find themselves without a majority, unless a sufficient number of the Greenbackers co-operate with them, and it is by no means certain that such a coalition will be formed. Postmaster-General Maynard and Col. Brownlow are of opinion that the chances of the Republicans to secure the co-operation of the Greenbackers are quite as good as those of the Democrats. A Republican Senator from Tennessee would give the Republicans 38 members, and, with the vote of the Vice-President, the control of the Senate, but assuming that the Republicans will secure by the late elections only the 37 votes which are now conceded, there is another point touching the probable political complexion of the Senate after March 4 next, which is worthy of consideration in view of the close division of parties in that body. The States of New-Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, and California have chosen Republican Legislatures. Four of these—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and California—have Republican Governors, and all of them are now represented in the United States Senate by Democrats whose terms run to 1883 and 1885, respectively. The six States above named have seven Democratic Senators who will thus hold over, Oregon having two. In the event of the death of either one of these seven Senators within the next two years the vacancy would be filled by a Republican, which would change the political complexion of the Senate. On the other hand, there is only one State—Louisiana—represented by a Republican in the Senate, whose Governor and Legislature are controlled by the Democrats. A full year will elapse before the Forty-seventh Congress will convene in regular session, and it is not improbable that within that period death will enter the ranks of those whose term of office includes the next Congress. This dread contingency can only occur in one State where a Democrat would succeed to the vacancy thus created, while should it occur in any one of six States, the Republican strength would be augmented and the Democratic majority destroyed.

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM SEVERAL COUNTIES INCREASING THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

MALONE, Nov. 5.—Full returns from Franklin County show a Republican majority of 1,389. There has been one continued celebration here, ever since the votes were counted. Broom brigades have been marching, glee clubs singing, and bands playing. Nearly every town in the county has had its celebration. *Last night an extra train carried many persons to Chateaugay, where they had a roasted ox. The decks have been cleared, flag-ropes* taken in, banners and transparencies packed away, and we are ready for four years of Garfield and Arthur's administration.

E. E. DICKINSON,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

NORWICH, Nov. 5.—The following are the official footings of the vote in Chenango County, as they appear from the returns on file in the County Clerk's office: For Electors—Garfield, 5,769; Hancock, 4,559; Weaver, 623; Dow, 92. For Chief-Judge—Folger, 5,735; Rapallo, 4,488. For Congress—Jacobs, (Rep.,) 5,529; Gilbert, (Dem.,) 4,418; Halsey, (Grbk.,) 671; Northrop, (Prob.,) 88. Solomon K. Bemiss, (Rep.,) for Assembly, has 1,217 majority; G. M. Tillson, for District Attorney, 1,387 majority, and the remainder of the Republican county ticket an average majority of 1,200. For the constitutional amendment there were 857 votes cast; against it, 1,688.

The Republicans of Norwich celebrated the great victory last night with illuminations, a torch-light procession, fire-works, and other demonstrations of joy. Notwithstanding a pelting rain, the procession was large and the illuminations brilliant.

KINGSTON, Nov. 5.—The official returns from every election district in this (Ulster) county have been filed, and show the following majorities: Republican Electors, 130; Folger, 158; A. T. Clearwater, for District Attorney, 507.

WATKINS, Nov. 5.—In Schuyler County the total vote officially reported is: Republican Electors, 2,790; Democratic Electors, 2,396; Folger, 2,770; Rapallo, 2,394. Beach (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly.

WARRENSBURG, Nov. 4.—Warren County gives Garfield and Arthur 636 majority. Butler, (Rep.,) for Assembly, has 253 majority.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.—Monroe complete, but unofficial, gives Garfield a plurality of 4,195; Folger, a plurality of 3,477; Rumsey, a majority of 2,537; Van Voorhis, a plurality of 3,398. Assemblymen—Cowles, a plurality of 187; Root, a majority of 826; Seeley, a plurality of 987. The Rochester *Union* (Democratic) to-night makes a silly attempt to show that the Republican Electoral vote is void because the ticket was indorsed on the back, which, it claims, violates the law. The Democratic ballots in this county excepting the Electoral, were indorsed, not in great primer roman condensed capitals, as the law requires, but in what is known as great primer roman capitals, and this is a palpable violation of the law. The *Union* concludes its "fire-brand" article thus: "As it will not be contended by any sane person that Electors can be 'appointed' in an 'unlawful' manner, it necessarily follows from the direction of the Legislature given in the law quoted, and from the state of facts known to exist, that the Garfield Electors have not been 'appointed' and that the Hancock Electors have been 'appointed' in the State of New-York. If, therefore, Hancock has carried either California, Oregon, or Nevada, with New-Jersey and the Southern States, he is lawfully chosen President of the United States. Should the Canvassers in the State of New-York proceed, in defiance of the law, to count the votes cast in an unlawful manner for the Garfield Electors, and certify that they were 'appointed,' it will be the duty of the two houses of Congress in counting the Electoral votes of the States to go into evidence *aliunde* regarding the papers opened by the President of the Senate—as the Democrats held four years ago—and ascertain who has been 'appointed' Electors by the State of New-York in the manner directed by the Legislature. That will settle it, and, of course, all good and law abiding citizens will bow to the decision of Congress, and acquiesce in the result of the count now, as we all did then."

POSSIBILITY OF POTTS'S ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS REDUCING LUDLOW'S MAJORITY IN NEW-JERSEY—THE COUNTY VOTES.

TRENTON, Nov. 5.—To-day is the day fixed by law for the meeting of the County Boards of Canvassers, and so far as they have been heard from, they reduce Ludlow's (Dem.) majority for Governor very considerably. His majority, according to trustworthy calculations, is now cut down to 200, and several of the South Jersey counties are to be heard from. It is probable that to-morrow, when the returns are all in, Potts will have a small majority. The figures as they now stand are as follows:

Counties.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Atlantic	804	....
Bergen	....	534
Burlington	595	....
Camden	2,129	....
Cape May	511	....
Cumberland	792	....
Essex	5,523	....
Gloucester	683	....
Hudson	....	4,317
Hunterdon	....	1,029
Mercer	518	....
Middlesex	....	1,993
Monmouth	....	1,561
Morris	703	....
Ocean	922	....
Passaic	1,818	....
Salem	109	....
Somerset	95	....
Sussex	....	599
Union	105	....
Warren	....	2,084
Total	12,315	12,416

Democratic majority, 101.

The Republicans in this city are jubilant, and the only fear now expressed is that the State Board of Canvassers, which will be Democratic, being appointed by the Governor, and which will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 24, will overturn the returns of the county boards.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this district will contest the election of Charles Allen, Democratic member-elect of the Legislature, who claims his election by a majority of 1. The Board of County Canvassers will make a new count. The friends of the defeated Republican candidate, Grover H. Lufborrow, claim that two votes were counted for Mr. Allen which should have been thrown out, so that Mr. Lufborrow would have a majority of 1. Mr. Allen's friends claim that two pauper votes were cast for Mr. Lufborrow, which were illegal.

PATERSON, Nov. 5.—The Passaic County (N. J.) Board of Canvassers met yesterday and canvassed the returns of the late election. The majority for Garfield is 1,800; for Potts for Governor, 1,806; for John Hill for Congress, 1,807. The majorities in the several Assembly districts for the Republican candidates are as follows: First—Jacob Datus, 460; Second—Robert B. Morehead, 64; Third—Thomas B. Vreeland, 1,103. The total vote was 13,248, an increase of 2,940 since 1876; the ratio of votes to the population is a trifle less than 1 in 5. The Republican vote increases 1,727, while the Democratic vote increases only 462. In 1876 the Republican majority was 607; the increase this year is 1,208, or more than 200 per cent. Had the Republican and Democratic vote increased throughout the State in the same ratio as in Passaic County, New-Jersey would have given 9,300 majority for the whole Republican ticket.

TENNESSEE'S GREAT VICTORY.

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND THREE CONGRESSMEN—STATE CREDIT MEN IN A MAJORITY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The Republicans have won a great victory in Tennessee, having elected their Governor, three Congressmen—Houk, Pettibone, and Moore—and 47 members of the Legislature, lacking only 3 of making a tie on joint ballot. They are very enthusiastic over their success, and celebrated their triumph by firing cannon and holding an exultification meeting in the public square to-night. An address was delivered by Governor-elect Hawkins and other prominent gentlemen. The State credit men are in a majority in the Legislature. Five Republican colored men are among the members-elect. The session of the General Assembly will commence on the first Monday in January, and promises to be the stormiest held here for many years. The Republicans will make a determined attempt to settle the debt, dollar for dollar, with accrued interest, and make the coupons receivable for taxes. This will be vigorously resisted by the low tax Democrats, who will filibuster during the entire session. Several State credit Democrats, it is believed, will unite with the Republicans in a movement toward liquidating the bonded indebtedness of the State. The prospects of settlement may be, therefore, regarded as bright.

Returns from 76 of the 94 counties give Hawkins (Rep.,) for Governor, 89,104; Wright, (Dem.,) 67,841; Wilson, 40,944. *The counties to be heard from give Hayes a majority of 2,000* over Tilden in 1876. The Legislature, as far as heard from, will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 6; Republican Democrats, 4; districts in doubt, 3. House—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 16; Republican Democrats, 10; districts in doubt, 21; a Republican gain of 19.

BAD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

RETURNS SHOWING A PLURALITY FOR HANCOCK OF 155—POSSIBILITY OF A CHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The *Chronicle* has received full returns from all but three remote counties not accessible by telegraph. The returns already received, and an estimate of three counties to hear from, indicate that Hancock has carried the State by about 155 plurality over Garfield. There is some trouble about figures in this city that may change the result, and it will be impossible to tell how the State has gone until the official count is made. The Republicans will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of at least 7, or possibly 9. They have elected 40 Assemblymen, and have 27 Senators who hold over. In the two bodies combined they have 120 members. Pacheco, (Rep.,) in the Fourth District, and Page, (Rep.,) in the Second, are re-elected. Berry, in the Third District, and Rosecrans, in the First, both Democrats, have been elected. There is some evidence of fraudulent voting in the First District, but Davis says he will not make a contest.

THE MAJORITY VERY SMALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—It now looks as though the State would go Democratic by a very small majority.

WILLIAM W. MORROW,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

GEORGIA'S BOURBON SOLIDITY.

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE HANCOCK ABOUT 35,000, BUT ARE BADLY SHAKEN UP.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—Georgia will give Hancock about 35,000 majority. There is a very general feeling of indifference in the Democratic ranks. The Congressional delegation will be solidly Democratic, though the Republicans made heavy gains in the First and Fifth Districts. The Independents lose Felton in the Seventh, who is defeated by Clements, Democratic nominee. In the Ninth, Speer, Independent, will beat Bell 1,000. Georgia's solidity is badly shaken by the result of the election, and a large part of the Democracy is ready to go over to the Republicans.

ALABAMA'S REDUCED MAJORITY.

ALL CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES OPPOSED TO THE REGULAR DEMOCRACY COUNTED OUT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5.—All candidates for Congress who were opposed to the regular Democracy have been counted out except Lowe, (Grbk.,) in the Eighth District. The Democratic majority in Alabama will not exceed 25,000.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 5.—Herndon, (Dem.,) for Congress, in the First District, has about 3,000 majority.

ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN HOPES.

SOME CHANCE OF THE ELECTION OF TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Sufficient advices are received to make assured the election of Jones and Cravens, Democrats, to Congress from the Second and Third Districts. The Republicans are jubilant over their hope that Johnston and Murphy may be elected in the First and Fourth Districts. Owing to the slim turn-out in several strongly Democratic counties, there is ground enough for the apprehension of danger to make the Democrats anxious about these districts.

PLURALITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL AND ESTIMATED RETURNS SHOW A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 37,341.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Official returns from 48 of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania and careful estimates from each of the other counties, make Garfield's plurality over Hancock 37,341.

THE GAIN IN KENTUCKY.

WHITE, A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF 1,500.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—White, (Rep.,) is elected in the Ninth Kentucky District over Turner, (Dem.,) by a majority of 1,500.

THE WISCONSIN VICTORY.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE STATE, LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Wisconsin Legislature will be composed as follows: Senate—Twenty-five Republicans and eight Democrats. Assembly—Seventy-seven Republicans and 23 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of 71.

MEAGRE RETURNS IN TEXAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR BEHIND THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 5.—Returns are too meagre to base an estimated majority upon. Gen. Roberts, (Dem.,) for Governor, runs behind the National ticket. Jones (Ind. Dem.) is re-elected in the Fifth Congressional District.

THROWN OUT IN MISSISSIPPI.

OVER 2,000 VOTES FOR GARFIELD NOT COUNTED AS BEING IN ILLEGAL FORM.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 5.—The Election Commissioners of Warren County—two Democrats and one Republican—have thrown out 2,059 ballots for Garfield and 2,029 for Lynch, Republican candidate for Congress, on the ground that they were not in legal form under the laws of Mississippi.

THIRTY THOUSAND FOR HANCOCK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Not half of the parishes in the State have been heard from, but the indications are that the State has given the Hancock Electors about 30,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are elected except Darrall, in the Third District, whose majority now approximates 5,000. The Republicans held a wild jubilee meeting to-night, addressed by Senator Kellogg and ex-Gov. Pinchback.

THE GAINS IN MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY REDUCED TO 15,175—A REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The official returns from the entire State show a total of 170,123 votes, of which the Democrats polled 92,682, and the Republicans 77,517, giving Hancock a majority of 15,175. Weaver received about 300 votes in the State. The Congressional majorities were as follows: First District—Covington, 3,483; Second—Talbott, 1,411; Third—Hollitzell, 3,854; Fourth—McLane, 2,162; Fifth—Chapman, 1,726; Sixth—Urner, 900. Hancock's majority is 4,524 less than Tilden's in 1876, and 6,926 less than Hamilton's, for Governor, two years ago. All counties in the State, as well as the city, show Republican gains, and demonstrate that with a fair vote Maryland, outside of Baltimore, is nearly if not quite Republican. If the Republicans will continue to make good nominations there is no question but that they can secure, in the near future, a half, at least, of the Congressmen in this State. They are everywhere jubilant over their gains this year, and if their faction fights, Custom-house, and anti-Customs squabbles, will be laid aside, Democratic nominations in Maryland will no longer be equivalent to elections. The Democrats are divided. The Governor is at war with Gorman and his allies, and no better time could be afforded for such a thorough and harmonious organization of the Republican Party in both State and city as will insure good *nominations and a full vote at every election.*

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FRAUDS.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN TO BE COUNTED OUT—BOURBONS CLAIMING 40,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The Democratic Executive Committee and the *News and Courier* claim the State to-night by 40,000 majority; also, every Congressional district and all the counties except Beaufort and Georgetown. The Republicans, despite the frauds practiced, claim Charleston, Richland, Orangeburg, and Williamsburg Counties, on the face of the Supervisors' returns, by small majorities. The Fusionists and Independents report majorities in Kershaw, Sumter, and Marlboro. Mackey is undoubtedly elected to Congress from this district on the face of the returns by not less than 1,200 majority, but it is known that the Election Commissioners will throw out sufficient boxes containing Republican majorities to change the result in every county except Beaufort and Georgetown, which will give the certificate to O'Connor. Innumerable reports of assaults on United States officers and violations of election laws pour in from every county in the State. Under special instructions from Attorney-General Devens, steps have been taken to arrest every one connected with the election outrages. Many arrests have already been made in this city. There was still a lingering hope until this evening among the Bourbons that Congress would remain in their hands, but the last returns took even this from them. They are exceedingly bitter against the Northern Democrats, whom they openly denounce as traitors and villains. The opinion is generally expressed that the Democracy of this State has polled its last vote under that name.

THE VERDICT IN IOWA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT 80,000—ONLY FOUR COUNTIES FOR HANCOCK.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 5.—The Republican State Committee still estimate Iowa at 80,000 majority for Garfield. The returns show the majorities by Congressional districts as follows: First, 5,000; Second, 5,200; Third, 3,500; Fourth, 18,000, claimed to be the largest majority given by any Congressional district in the Union; Fifth, 8,000; Sixth, 27; Seventh, 8,000; Eighth, 10,000; Ninth, 12,000. Four of the Congressional districts are solid for Garfield, every county in them giving him a majority. Only 4 counties of the 99 in the State give Hancock a majority over Garfield.

BOURBON LOSSES IN MISSOURI.

FOUR DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN LOST TO THE PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Hazelton, (Rep. Grbk.,) is elected to Congress in the Sixth District by about 200 majority. This makes the complexion of the Congressional delegation from Missouri one Republican, one Greenbacker with Democratic proclivities, three Republican Greenbackers, who will vote with the Republicans on all questions excepting that of finance, and eight Democrats. *This is a loss* of four Democratic Congressmen. This is the official result.

MINNESOTA'S FORTY THOUSAND.

MAJORITIES IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—HOW THE LEGISLATURE STANDS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The first count of the vote by counties is completed. Garfield's majority is about 40,000. The majorities in the Congressional districts are 9,000 in the First, 5,000 in the Second, and 8,000 in the Third. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republicans, 35; Democrats, 10. House—Republicans, 85; Democrats, 15; Independents and Greenbackers, 10.

FIFTY THOUSAND IN ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN IN FOUR YEARS OF OVER 20,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—So far 66 of the 102 counties in Illinois have been fully reported, and the result is that Garfield has a majority of 37,612, being a Republican net gain over the vote of 1876 of 20,967. If the remaining counties show a proportionate gain Garfield's majority will reach nearly 50,000. A dispatch from Galesburg, Ill., says sufficient returns have been received to decide the election of Lewis (Rep.) over Lee (Dem.) in the Ninth Congressional District by 500 majority.

THE RESULT IN ARIZONA.

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE, BUT A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE.

TUCSON, Nov. 4.—The Territorial election resulted as follows: G. H. Oury, (Dem.,) Delegate to Congress; M. H. Sherman, (Rep.,) Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Legislature is Republican in both branches by a large majority. A majority of the county officers are Republicans.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S VOTE.

A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF GREENBACK AND PROHIBITION VOTES.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—Official returns from 137 towns and wards show that in 89 Brown (Grbk.) received 938 votes, in 37 Dodge (Proh.) received 166 votes, and in 6 towns there were 6 scattering votes, making a total of 402. The entire scattering vote will probably not exceed 600.

HAMPTON'S ADVICE TAKEN.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN THE NAME OF "HANCOCK, HAGOOD, AND HONESTY."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5.—The result of the election in this county and State has fully justified the belief of all Republicans before the election that the old-fashioned plan of proscription would again prevail. Hampton's advice to his men was that the State and county must be saved at all hazards, by fair means or foul. The instruction was carried out. The hour for opening the polls was 6 o'clock. At 5:30 the clock struck 6, and the Democrats immediately opened the polls and stuffed the boxes before the United States Supervisors arrived. When the Supervisors got to the polls at 6 o'clock the Democrats in charge refused to permit them to examine the boxes. Cannons were placed in the different wards by the Democrats, ready to shoot down Republicans at notice. The armories of the different military companies were stocked with arms, convenient for immediate use. Every Democrat was armed to the teeth. They would permit none of the Republican candidates or deputies to come near the polls. In the Fourth Ward they drew basketsful of Republican votes out of the boxes and burned them. They would not allow men from the North who applied to be allowed to vote the national ticket to vote unless they would vote for Hancock; if they would do that they were promised that they might vote the whole county and State ticket, but they were threatened with arrest if they attempted to vote for Garfield. They even put convicts who were working out on contract in citizens' clothes and voted them for "Hancock, Hagood, and Honesty."

MR. ENGLISH IS RESIGNED.

CONSOLING HIMSELF FOR DEFEAT—BEWAILING POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—An authoritative and revised interview with the Hon. W. H. English appears in the *Daily News* this evening. He said he thought the official returns would show that Indiana had held up pretty well in November considering the defection in October, and that the party had not been in the majority since 1872, and that by less than 1,200 votes on Governor only. He said: "As an individual I receive the result with a feeling of relief rather than of grief, for whatever there is unpleasant in the defeat I *endeavor to console myself with the reflection* that the Vice-Presidency is without patronage or influence, and to have been a mere witness of the proceedings of the Senate with comparatively no power to participate in them would have had but little attraction for me. Besides, it would have taken me from home and broken up a line of life which is to me both more congenial and profitable."

Mr. English did not consider the defeat any disgrace, inasmuch as it came by the vote of one State—New-York—and that by a small majority. The unanimous nomination by a great party, representing half the people of the United States, was a great honor, for which he felt grateful and proud. Though beaten, the Democratic Party would rally. "The United States Senate is Democratic, the House about a tie, the Republican President barely elected, and the old Democratic Party is neither going to disband nor die—mark that." In regard to the causes of defeat he said: "Those who look for the cause in any mere local or personal matters are shallow men whose opinions amount to nothing. The country is in very prosperous condition, and a great many people thought it wisest to let well enough alone. That view did more to produce the result than anything else. The fear of mischievous legislation on the tariff, or from Southern influence, were but offshoots of the same sentiment. Had there been hard times, as there was some years ago, it would have influenced immense numbers to favor a change who now felt that a change might be hazardous. Lack of entire harmony among leaders in New-York, the holding of the election in October in Indiana instead of November, and other causes, may have had some weight, but the good times and disposition to let well enough alone had more than anything else." The interview closed with bewailing the current corruption of politics in both parties, for which he holds the Republican Party, however, responsible, as before its day such scandalous things as now disgrace canvasses were unknown.

THE RED SHIRT IN POLITICS.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOTE WAS SECURED FOR HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

DARLINGTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The election went all one way here, for the reason that only one political party enjoyed the privilege of voting. The Red-shirt Democracy took possession of this town on Monday night about sunset. They encamped all night around the public square, and made the night hideous with hooting and yelling for Hancock, and by firing guns, pistols, and old anvils that were made to do service as cannon. The ballot-box was placed in the Court-house on the morning of election day. There were no Republican officers at the polls, the Democrats taking entire possession and running things to suit themselves. It suited them to do just as they have always done when the Government failed to protect its citizens in their rights. The Red Shirts occupied the entrances to the Court-house in large numbers, effectually preventing the passage of persons who were not known to be Democrats. No Republican was permitted to pass, and several of those who had the temerity to demand admission and attempted to vote had revolvers presented at their heads and were warned to go home. After waiting for three or four hours, and seeing that there was no possible chance for them to vote, the Republicans went home. A thousand of them, and perhaps more, were thus deprived of their rights. The Democrats had evidently determined to carry out their plan at all hazards. They had arms and ammunition deposited ready for use in several stores, and the gangs of roughs who obstructed the polls were brought here from Kallytown, Hartsville, and Lydia, in this county. They did their work effectually, remaining until every Democrat had voted and all the Republican voters had left for their homes.

THE COUNT IN DELAWARE.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY SHOWN TO BE 1,033.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—The official count shows the vote of the State of Delaware on the Electoral ticket to be as follows: Hancock, 15,188; Garfield, 14,150; Hancock's majority, 1,033.

THE RESULT IN OREGON.

SAFE FOR GARFIELD—DELAY IN RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Oregon is considered safe for Garfield, although it will take two or three days to determine the matter.

NEVADA'S VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

PROBABLY A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF ABOUT 600.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Nevada will give Hancock about 600 majority.

JOHN C. NEW FOR SENATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The Hon. John C. New to-day authorized the announcement that he was a candidate for United States Senator.

CONGRESSMAN JACOBS'S MAJORITY.

DELHI, Nov. 5.—Ferris Jacobs, Jr., the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District, leads the ticket by nearly 400 votes. His majority is 2,570, and the majority for the Electoral ticket is 2,180.

H. F. DAVIDSON,
Chairman Delaware County Committee.

CRAPSER'S LARGE MAJORITY.

STOCKHOLM DEPOT, Nov. 5.—My majority in the Third Assembly District, St. Lawrence County, is 2,179. EBENEZER S. CRAPSER.

ENTERTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

MR. HAYES'S RESPONSE TO COMPLIMENTS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—President Hayes was called upon this morning by the members of his old regiment, (Twenty-third Ohio,) and held a levee during the forenoon at the hotel, where he was a guest, at lunch, of the Republican Business Men's Club. In response to the toast, "The President," proposed by George H. Ely, President of the club, President Hayes said:

"The very complimentary remarks we have just listened to contain some things which are rather extravagant, but which I have occasionally heard, and which I cannot reply to with more than the simple expression of my gratitude that my friends feel moved so to speak. It has been my firm purpose to do that which appeared to me for the good of the whole country, and that of each and all of its inhabitants. I have believed the principles of the Republican Party were so just and generally wholesome that whatever was done for the true welfare of the country would tend to the establishment of those principles in public estimation. I have acted in strict accordance with my belief, heretofore expressed, that that which best serves our country serves best our party. I rejoice that at the close of my term of office, or so near that close, that my successor has been elected and my friends are able to feel that in strictly doing that which seemed for the best interest of the whole country I have to some extent promoted the success of the Republican Party. I am glad to be able to feel the principle is established that the man who thinks what is best and will at the same time do what is best for all the people will also be doing that which is best for the Republican Party."

President Hayes and wife left here on a special car this afternoon for Washington.

RETURNS IN OHIO.

GARFIELD'S MAJORITY IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The official count of Cuyahoga County shows a total vote of 36,826, an increase of 1,101 over the October vote. Garfield's majority is 6,995. Weaver had 359 and Dow 109.

A REBEL SYMPATHIZER SHOT.

A FATAL AFFRAY GROWING OUT OF A CHEER FOR JEFF DAVIS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A duel with pistols, at Madison, Ind., late last night, growing out of political animosity, had a tragic termination. There was a great deal of yelling on the streets by young men who were excited over the election. There were shouts for Garfield, for Hancock, and for Jeff Davis. The shouts for Jeff Davis came several times from a crowd of six or eight young fellows one door below George Glass's saloon. Capt. Frederick Trenck, near by, was heard to remark that no one could halloo for Jeff Davis in his presence, and started over toward the crowd, followed and and accompanied by George Watson. Just as the two drew near the crowd, George Glass came out of the saloon in his shirt-sleeves and started toward Trenck and Watson. Trenck said, "I want to find the —— traitor who yelled for Jeff Davis." In response to this remark, Glass, who was nearly face to face with Trenck, struck Trenck with his fist on the right cheek bone. Then followed an interchange of seven shots between Glass and Watson, both men standing up bravely to the fierce work. During the firing the crowd dispersed and sought safe quarters. When the last shot was fired Watson retreated across Mulberry-street to Hargan's corner, and Glass started back into his saloon. As he entered the door his strength failed him, and falling, he was caught by M. A. Gavitt, who was in conversation with Marshall Cisco, T. S. Jones, and others. Mr. Gavitt laid Mr. Glass on a table, where the wounded man died, with a few gasps, uttering only the words: "I am shot." The ball passed through his lungs and heart. Watson was severely wounded in the leg. He was arrested, and is held for murder. Great excitement has grown out of the affair.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF OFFICERS—ADVICES FROM THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Fourth Cavalry are announced: Second Lieut. M. J. Jenkins from Company D to Company E; Second Lieut. George W. Van Deusen from Company E to Company D. The officers thus transferred have been ordered to join their proper companies.

The following changes in the stations and duties of Ordnance Sergeants have been made: Ordnance Sergt. Jacob Schwartz has been relieved from duty at Fort Winthrop, Massachusetts, and ordered to proceed to Fort Standish, Massachusetts, and assume the duties of Sergeant at that post, relieving Ordnance Sergt. Martin Keefe, and reporting by letter to the Commanding General Department of the East. Ordnance Sergt. Keefe, on being relieved by Ordnance Sergt. Schwartz, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Winthrop, Massachusetts, and assume the duties of Ordnance Sergeant at that post, reporting by letter to the Commanding General Department of the East. The commanding officer at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, has been ordered to detail a non-commissioned officer to take charge of the property at Fort Winthrop until the arrival there of Ordnance Sergt. Keefe.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Allen Smith, First Infantry, from Head-quarters Department of Texas, has been extended five months. Surgeon Charles B. White has been ordered to proceed to Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Richmond, Va., on business connected with the public service, and on the completion of this duty to return to this city. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Regimental Quartermaster Twelfth Infantry, from Head-quarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, has been extended four months.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Howell to the Navy Department state that the repairs on the Trenton were to be completed at Marseilles about Nov. 1, and that she would proceed to Naples early in November. On Oct. 23 the Wyoming was at Villefranche, the Nipsic at Constantinople, and the Quinnebaug at Smyrna. All on board the vessels of the squadron were well. The Richmond was at Yokohama Oct. 7.

Lieut. Thomas A. Deblois has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1, 1881. Lieut.-Commander B. F. Lamberton has been ordered to take charge of a draft of men to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and to return to this city on the completion of this duty. Master Lucien Young has been ordered to accompany him in connection with this duty. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. J. R. Selfridge for two weeks and to Master L. Case for a month from Nov. 8; to Assistant Engineer F. R. Eldridge for two weeks; to Master Walter N. Smith for one month, from Nov. 7; to Gunner M. C. Seymour for 15 days. The leave of absence of Pay Inspector Charles H. Eldridge has been extended two weeks. The leave of Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris has been extended three weeks. Ensign Henry Morrell has been granted leave of absence for three months on account of sickness.

THE OHIO CENTR

GEN. DE CISSEY'S DISGRACE

AT OUTCOME OF THE YONG SAAY DER AUFF.

THE GENERAL CAUSED FROM THE CONFIDENCE OF THE MINISTRY BY HIS RADICAL ORDERS TO SOLDIERS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Gen. Farre has retired from the command of the 9th Army Corps, and Gen. de Cissey from the command of the 1st Army Corps. Gen. de Cissey has been relieved from the Presidency of the Committee of Infantry, and Gen. Farre has been relieved from the Presidency of the Committee of Artillery. Gen. de Cissey has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, and Gen. Farre has been appointed Governor of the Military School

GRAVE PROBLEMS OF STATE

ENGLAND'S UNSETTLED POLITICAL AND CONDITION

THE CAPE QUESTION AND AFRICAN COMPLICATIONS—THE CAPE PARLIAMENT—IRISH AGRARIAN CRIMES—AMERICA'S AGITATION — LONDON AT MIDSUMMER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Our present political position is not unlike our weather, and may be best described as very unsettled. On the morning of the 15th we had a comfortable fall of snow, with cold winds and continued rain—a fitting accompaniment to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speech. It remains to be seen whether the country's political weather will moderate, or whether the storm will rage with increased violence. The local papers favor us with no opinion on the subject, and the London journals are too much occupied with the Zulu disaster and the General's recall to pay much attention to the Premier's speech. Of course all eyes are turned to Ireland, where the Land League is preparing for the winter campaign, and the Government is making ready to meet it. Parliament will meet on the 4th of November, and the Ministerial organs are already beginning to prepare the public mind for the announcement that the Government will not be able to carry any of the measures which they have promised. Of course the Conservative candidates for the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University, and the Conservative candidate for Dover, will be returned, and the Liberals will be defeated in the Montrose district, but the Premier will not be disheartened by these results, which were to be expected. The Irish vote will be cast for the Liberal candidates, who will be returned by large majorities, and the Government will then be able to say that the country has confirmed its policy. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Dalkeith was a very able one, and will be read with interest by all parties. It was a defense of the Government's policy, and a plea for the support of the Liberal party. It was also a reply to the attacks which have been made upon the Premier by the Conservatives, and a vindication of his character as a statesman. It was a masterly effort, and will be read with interest by all parties. The Premier's speech at Edinburgh was also a defense of the Government's policy, and a plea for the support of the Liberal party. It was also a reply to the attacks which have been made upon him

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2—Linda di Chamouni.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—The Snow Flower. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Norah's Vow. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Patience. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Potter's Pleiades. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—The Upper Crust. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—Symphony Concert.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Governor. Matinée.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy and threatening weather with rain, winds shifting to north-easterly, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

This is the time when the casual wayfarer on railways or ferry-boats hears much talk by disgusted Democrats about "the popular vote," which is presumed to have been cast for HANCOCK. Reference to the table elsewhere published will show that, so far as now ascertained, the Garfield Electors have received at least 82,000 majority of the "popular vote," so far as that vote has been permitted to be cast and declared in this free country. It will be observed that 19 Northern States gave Republican majorities of 528,060, while 16 Southern States, with the addition of California, Nevada, and New-Jersey, declare Democratic majorities of 445,768. The only four States in the latter category which have a valid claim to the possession of "a free ballot and a fair count" are California, Delaware, Nevada, and New-Jersey, and their aggregate majorities are just 6,588. The five States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina are rightfully Republican by large majorities, yet they are made to contribute 144,000, or nearly one-third, of the alleged Hancock majorities. Of the 175,000 of these majorities contributed by Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, and Texas a very large proportion is spurious. GARFIELD'S actual majority of the popular vote, fairly cast and honestly counted, would not have been less than half a million.

On the 4th of March next the following Democratic Senators will be replaced by Republicans: Messrs. EATON of Connecticut, MCDONALD of Indiana, RANDOLPH of New-Jersey, KERNAN of New-York, THURMAN of Ohio, and WALLACE of Pennsylvania, while Messrs. BRUCE of Mississippi and SHARON of Nevada, Republicans, will give way to Democrats. If the State of Tennessee elect a Democrat, as is probable, but not certain, the Senate will stand 37 Republicans and 37 regular Democrats, with Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Illinois and Gen. MAHONE of Virginia, Independents. It will thus be seen that either of these gentlemen can at any time make a tie between Republicans and Democrats, in which case the Vice-President would have the casting vote. It is not likely, however, that this would happen on any party measure likely to arise, and for an assured majority the Republicans will be compelled to await the lapse of two years, or some chance change of the character indicated in our Washington dispatches.

Unless the Democratic Canvassers of New-Jersey, appointed by the Governor, count out the Republican candidate, it is most likely that the election of POTTS will be assured. The majority for the Democratic candidate—LUDLOW—is only 201, with Republican districts to be heard from. The County Canvassers are proceeding with their work, and the chances, thus far, are in POTTS's favor. It is significant of the general opinion as to Democratic managers that the immediate remark upon this condition of things is that a small majority for the Republican candidate is almost certain to be destroyed by the State Canvassers.

The *Sun*, which recently had no objection to Mr. KELLY's retention of the Controllership, has discovered that "the possession and retention of the office of Controller of the City of New-York by JOHN KELLY have cost the Democracy the control of the Government of the State of New-York, and the control of the Government of the United States for the next four years." There is at least this element of truth in the sweeping conclusion of our brilliant contemporary, that KELLY is now, as always, ready to sacrifice friends, party, or principle to the maintenance of his power in this City. TWEED had certainly a better claim to the title of "statesman" than his successor, for, unscrupulous as he was, he aimed at higher game than the control of City patronage and plunder, and laid his political plans with a certain breadth of conception which KELLY has never been able to approach. The present ruler of Tammany Hall never will rise above the level of a mere ward politician, and is equally incapable of TWEED's stupendous rascality or of TWEED's far-reaching ambition. To be the actual ruler of New-York in virtue of his control of the Board of Apportionment, the Sinking Fund Commission, and the majority of the Board of Aldermen, which dictates who shall be appointed heads of departments, is enough for KELLY, and to enable him to rule in that sphere he is perfectly ready to be the architect of ruin in every other sphere of his party's action.

The *Sun*, therefore, hits the nail on the head when it proposes this test of the sincerity of the Mayor-elect: "Mr. GRACE assures us that he has given no pledge to any one. Very well, then, let us see whether he nominates JOHN KELLY for reappointment as Controller or not." Were Mr. GRACE a bold, independent, and far-sighted man, which those who nominated him certainly did not believe him to be, he might prepare for himself a memorable administration and a great political career by emancipating himself at the very outset of both from the dictation of JOHN KELLY. We have no expectation that he will do anything of the sort. He will not only renominate KELLY, but he will nominate no one for Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, or for any of the half-dozen important positions which will be ready for him to fill, of whom KELLY does not approve. Of course, no one can discharge the functions of Mayor as the mere dummy of JOHN KELLY without earning a plentiful share of the contempt of all thinking men, without distinction of party, and it may, perhaps, serve to console that large body of citizens who view GRACE's election as a public calamity to reflect that the Kelly administration of City affairs has, at last, got sufficient rope to hang itself withal.

An enthusiastic advocate of the proposed International Exhibition in New-York expressed the opinion yesterday that he had no doubt were the question put to a vote the people would express their willingness to surrender the Park for a period of six months for the use of the Commissioners. We believe this opinion to be entirely erroneous. It is quite true that six months of a great Exhibition might do no more injury to the Park than has been done by three or four years of the neglect and mismanagement of the incapable and unscrupulous set of tricksters who, by the grace of JOHN KELLY, control the Department of Parks. But the people will never deliberately decree the ruin of Central Park, were the necessity ten times more pressing than that involved in providing a site for a World's Fair. There is, in fact, no special reason, apart from the interests of speculative property-owners, why the Exhibition buildings should be placed on Manhattan Island at all. The City limits have become expansive enough to embrace a great deal of land which would furnish room and verge enough for the Exhibition grounds without destroying the results of years of growth and millions of expenditure in the Park, or confining them by the limitations of avenues and boulevards in the narrow open spaces immediately above the Park.

THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

If we reject, as we should, because it is too contemptible for serious consideration, the rumor that the Democratic managers intend to make a contest over the Presidential vote of this State, the Congress at its next session will have little to do. It will go through the form of assembling at the count of the Electoral votes and of listening to the declaration of the President of the Senate that Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. ARTHUR are respectively chosen President and Vice-President of the United States, and will pass the appropriation bills. Beyond this it is not likely, and it is scarcely proper, that the present Congress should go.

It may be, however, that the Democratic leaders, with a desire to do something to distract public attention from the wretched failure which they have made in the national election, may undertake to pass some joint rules regulating the Electoral count that may give the force of precedent to certain extreme ideas which they have announced on the subject. Should they seek to do this they will only get themselves into fresh trouble. They have held, since they gained the Senate, that it was within the power of the two houses of Congress to take control, by a simple joint rule, of the entire business of deciding who has been elected at any given election. They have maintained that by this process the vote of any State, no matter how overwhelming or beyond dispute, and no matter how perfectly authenticated, could be thrown out by the vote of a party majority in each of the two houses. It may, in the confusion and distress of their defeat, enter their minds that it would be well to insist on this view of this vexed question, to embody it in a joint rule, and even to make some experiment in its application to the case of a State like Oregon, for instance. But when they reflect that, in spite of anything that they can do, the next Presidential election will, in all human probability, find the majority in both houses in the hands of their opponents, they will hardly try to set up a precedent which would be against their own interests, as well as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

It is not impossible, also, that the present majority may propose an act of apportionment based on the census of the current year. But any really just and complete act on this subject will take more time to mature than can be had at the short session, and any act which is not complete and just will very properly encounter a veto from the President. The precedents, moreover, are against the passage of such an act at the short session following the taking of the census. Every act of apportionment which has been passed has been enacted in the second year of the decade, except that for the census of 1810, which was passed on the 21st of December, 1811, and that for the census of 1850, which was made a law on the 23d of May of that year.

It is probable that the Greenbackers, who gave so much occupation to the majority in the present Congress at its first session, will accept the verdict of the people on their peculiar schemes and forbear to press them. But it must be confessed that it is not quite safe to count on good sense or moderation from this source, and that we may hear the sturdy voice of Mr. KELLEY and the astonishing oratory of Mr. DE LA MATYR in support of their nostrums for curing the ills of which the American people are wholly unconscious. Even such a demonstration, however, now that the Democrats have nothing to hope or fear for some time from Greenback votes, would probably soon die out, and would be without any perceptible effect upon public opinion.

The history of the last session shows that a renewal of the attempt to pass a funding bill is not likely to meet with success. The financial arguments in its favor are much the same, and political considerations had very little to do with it. Unless the prejudices and the indifference of last session have diminished more than there is reason to suppose, we are not likely to have any action upon this subject.

The advocates of a just disposition of the large part of the Geneva award still remaining undistributed in the hands of the Government will doubtless renew their efforts to get a proper law passed with reference to it. But the time will be short, and they will have to encounter the same narrow preconceptions, the same irrational opposition to corporations without regard to the justice of their claims, and the same differences of opinion as to methods and details which have for so many years left them vanquished at the end of each session.

There will doubtless be more or less skirmishing on the tariff question, which is likely to take place over propositions for limited and specific changes. Mr. WOOD may even go through the farce of trying to report a general revision of the tariff. Such a policy would, of course, invite defeat, and even more guarded attempts at reform will not be apt to receive very serious attention, so far as can now be seen. Still, on this, as on, finance, it is not wholly certain that the prospect of general inaction which now seems so well defined will be justified by events. The practical settlement of the Southern question which is now apparently accepted in both sections of the country will leave public opinion exposed to many influences heretofore dormant or neutralized, and even before next March Congress may feel the effect of changes which are sure, sooner or later, to take place.

THE SOUTH ACCEPTS DEFEAT.

The comments of the Democratic newspapers of the South on the result of Tuesday's election are, as a rule, far more philosophic and sensible than those of the party organs of the North. If they are tinged with disappointment and even chagrin, they are, so far as we have observed, measurably free from bitterness and despondency. In the first place, they accept the defeat manfashion, without any ridiculous prating of unfairness or wrong-doing on the part of the victorious party. They acknowledge it to be the verdict of the people, and it is evident that if any of the egregious duffderheads who mismanaged the Democratic canvass propose to raise any question of the fairness of the result they will get no sympathy from the section which gave them all its Electoral votes. In general, the organs of Democratic sentiment in the South acknowledge the blunders which characterized the management of the party, and denounce them with far more energy than any action of their political opponents. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of course regards the throwing over of TILDEN and the discarding of the "fraud issue" of 1876 as the first great blunder, but it admits that it was followed by other offenses of the class which, in politics, are said to be worse than crimes, and that the party deserved defeat. All its upbraidings are bestowed upon the Democracy, and it looks to the Administration of Gen. GARFIELD with a degree of hope. It believes that there must be a new "alignment of parties." The South can no longer be "held solid," and with its break-up "will come in time a break-up of the solid North."

The Memphis *Avalanche* is still more outspoken in regard to what it calls the "low-toned character given to the canvass by the selection of BARNUM as Chairman." The campaign, it says truly enough, was "a succession of blunders. It was a carnival of narrow-minded politicians, where they played fantastic tricks." The *Avalanche* also sees in the result of the election a coming "dissolution of the solid sections that are now arrayed against each other." Denunciation of the management of the committees runs all through these Southern comments, and is their most noticeable characteristic. They deplore the abandonment of questions of policy and the resort to slander and the vile tricks of management. Some of them hardly restrain an expression of open contempt for the Northern Democracy and a declaration of independence of its leadership in future. "One of the first questions which the Southern whites will have to ask themselves," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "is whether the welfare of the South has been and is likely to be hindered or advanced by the alliance with the Democrats of the North." Again it asks, ominously, "Will the South remain on the losing side, and if so, on what terms and for what purpose?" And the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* submits the opinion that the South "has for the last time been led lamb-like to the slaughter." In these and such like comments we discern the symptoms not only of the dissolution of the solid South, but of a renunciation by the thinking people of that section of alliance with the degenerate Democracy of the North. They see that it is not trusted by the people of this section, and that there must be a reorganization of political forces before there can be a national party that can contend against the ascendency of the Republicans. It is a hopeful sign that they show a recognition of one of the prime conditions on which that can be brought about. As the Charleston *News and Courier* admits, the "spectre of Southern supremacy" must, be laid, the people of the Southern States must "cease to be posed" by the politicians as the would-be autocrats of the Union that they did their utmost to destroy." It will certainly be impossible to "pose" them in that attitude when they themselves abandon it and divide on a line determined by national principles. In the quaint language of the *Courier-Journal*, "questions which appeal to the business of men" must "replace our horizontal with perpendicular lines of political discussion."

There are certain of these Southern newspapers which still make their appeal for the solidity of the South, but they propose for it a new character. The Nashville *American* calls it a "business solidity," and advocates devotion to material well-being, the pursuit of wealth and worldly prosperity. It would have the South develop its resources, build up its lines of communication and its industries, and emancipate itself from "an almost servile dependence on the North." The Montgomery *Advertiser* also pleads for this kind of solidity and independence. These utterances give evidence of the awakening of a spirit which the North has been appealing to for years. We have not ceased to tell the South that what it needed was more enterprise and labor, more effort at material progress, and less politics and dreams of empire. We do not complain that the first awakening of this spirit displays itself in a narrow longing for sectional solidity and independence; that it calls for a development of Southern prosperity as a sectional boon, for we know how impossible it is for men to cast off at once the prejudices that are born of generations of experience. We know full well that when material interests obtain the sway over Southern minds for which the Nashville *American* is so devoutly praying, they cannot be confined within sectional lines. The South can never isolate itself in its industries and its commercial interests. To do so would be to choke to death the very prosperity it was seeking. The North and South of this country were created for industrial co-operation and intercourse. Whatever degree of prosperity and power either might build up by itself they can increase ten-fold by working together as parts of one great commonwealth. Let the South devote itself to its material well-being and it will not be long in finding this out. Sectional politics and prejudices will not stand long in the way of the awakened desire for gain. On the whole we find many hopeful signs in the temper with which the South accepts the defeat of the Democratic Party, and indications of an early fulfillment of our prediction of benefits to that section and to the whole country.

THE CASE OF THE ISABEL.

Could we accept without qualification the story told by Capt. GAIGE, master of the tug seized by the Chilians lately at Payta, the case would, of course, demand energetic intervention. But his view of the affair may not be officially adopted by the State Department when it negotiates for adjustment. The news comes by way of Panama, where Peruvian interests are strong, and the advantage to be gained by the allies in involving Chili with the United States is apparent. It is true that the story is thus far told wholly in sworn testimony before the American Consul at Payta; but the affidavit itself is *ex parte*, and is obviously far from narrating the whole transaction. There is enough in Capt. GAIGE'S sworn protest to make it the duty of the Department of State to require of Chili forthwith an explanation, an apology, and pecuniary reparation for all injuries inflicted. But there is little doubt that Capt. GAIGE'S picture of the transaction is somewhat overdrawn, and that his theory of the origin and spirit of the seizure is prejudiced by his present wrath, or by his future hopes of indemnification.

Capt. GAIGE'S view evidently is that the seizure of his steam launch was a wanton outrage, without provocation, justification, or palliation, and in this view he has felt himself at liberty to demand not alone payment for the time, the trouble, and the actual or constructive losses of himself and the engineer and fireman who formed his ship's company, but exemplary damages to the tune of $30,000. This sum, if obtained, will make a profitable trip for the little 35-ton tug, and her three hands, including the skipper. But the case is not yet so clearly one of pure recklessness as the applicants for damages hope that it may turn out. The *Isabel* found herself by some means in a Peruvian port that had been captured by Chilian vessels—a port, so far as it appears, not reopened to unrestricted commerce as in time of peace. When boarded by a boat from the Chilian fleet, containing two officers and four seamen, she was found to contain no cargo whatever, and to have no Captain or responsible officer on board. The two men at the engine gave as the explanation for these circumstances that she was bound elsewhere, but had broken down in her machinery fifty miles from Payta, and had come in for repairs. But they could not furnish any ship's papers, and they said there was a Captain, but he was ashore. If they had furnished them, the documents would not have shown that the *Isabel* had any business at Payta, while on their own explanation the launch had been able to make fifty miles since her accident.

Perhaps it was an ungracious act, considering that the launch displayed an American flag at the stern, for the officers to decide that these circumstances were so unusual and suspicious, considering the state of war, and considering their recent experiences with small unknown craft, that they must detain her. When they decided to take her into custody, it was, of course, not as an American vessel, but as one that had no visible papers proclaiming her to be of any nationality. In taking her into custody they put her under the Chilian flag. The two men, on the same ground, were searched, and their property and themselves taken into custody. Capt. GAIGE meanwhile waited until he was sent for by Commander PATRICO LYNCH, of the *O'Higgins*, and this distinguished Peruvian, on finding a Captain and a ship's register in existence, seems to have frankly acknowledged that he had made a bull of the affair. At all events, he accepted the validity of the vessel's register, which he had not until then been able to get hold of, and the official attestation that she was engaged in lawful business, and had been authorized by the American Consul at Callao to carry the American flag. It does not appear, by the affidavit that she was built in this country or owned by Americans, or that her master is an American. But as the register was properly made out, Chief PATRICO LYNCH expressed a desire to end the matter by paying the full value of the steam launch, and presumably restoring any personal property taken. But Capt. GAIGE thought it better to have $30,000 damages.

The point on which Capt. GAIGE relies to make his cause of national importance is that "one of the Chilian officers stamped on the flag several times, uttering curses against the people of the United States, who, as they said, were the cause of the blowing up of two of their war vessels during the present war with Peru." This Capt. GAIGE did not see nor hear, but he alleges it on the testimony of the two engineers, who, singularly enough, in the affidavit, as the mails bring it, sign with Capt. GAIGE the early part of the document, declaring that the *Isabel* went into Payta for repairs, but not the latter part, as to what went on at the time of the boarding, to which they alone were witnesses. It also does not appear whether the Chilian officers spoke in Spanish or not, nor whether, if they did, Messrs. ALLTON and MCLEISH, the two engineers, are well versed in that language. But if they are not so versed, the chances are good that they partly misunderstood what was said. For, as the people of the United States never blew up Chilian vessels, the language alleged is simply unintelligible. If, however, the Chilian officers reminded each other that two of their war vessels, meaning the *Creadonga* and *Lea*, had been destroyed in harbors occupied by Chilian fleets, by little Peruvian vessels, apparently as harmless as the one now showing the American flag without apparent authority for carrying it, that would be comprehensible, and in accordance with the facts.

Of course, any insult offered to the American flag, under any pretense or excuse, will have to be atoned for by apology and presumably also by salute; but there is little doubt that Chili will be quick to offer all suitable reparations before they are extorted. As for the pecuniary damages claimed, they have probably been tendered already by PATRICO LYNCH to the extent that that officer was empowered to make them, and any further damages found to be due will doubtless be conceded by the Chilian Government.

FIELD ON BLASPHEMERS.

Of late years the growing spirit of skepticism has crowded out of current literature those quaint and curious books which in former days professed to relate signal instances of the punishment of blasphemers and other wicked persons. There are those, however, who still firmly hold the old-fashioned views of the writers of the books in question, and to such the appearance of that earnest and convincing little tract, entitled FIELD'S "Judgments on Bold Blasphemers," will be particularly welcome. The devout believer in FIELD will be cheered and strengthened by the calm and conclusive demonstration given in this little tract of the danger of blaspheming the nature or attributes of FIELD, and the unbeliever can hardly read it without being convinced of the error of his ways.

From the wealth of incident contained in this tract only a few of the most striking judgments upon blasphemers can be selected at present. Conspicuous among these is the case of the man who dared to doubt the wisdom and justice of FIELD—or to give him his full title, the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD—in his dealings with the Tweed Ring. FIELD had just published in his weekly religious newspaper, the *Evangelist*, a long defense of the Ring, in which he selected several of its prominent members and held them up as examples of honesty and faithfulness. The Ring bought an immense edition of the *Evangelist* and sent it all over the country as an evidence of the purity of TWEED, SWEENY, and their fellow-thieves. Persons who had not the fear of FIELD before their eyes, and who rashly dared to judge his conduct by merely human standards, failed to comprehend that he had some deep and mysterious purpose in thus allying himself with the Ring, and they openly blasphemed by calling him a hired tool and a defender of vulgar thieves. Mark what followed. Within three days after a bold blasphemer had used this language toward FIELD, he fell down and inflicted mortal injuries on his trousers. There can be no doubt that this was a judgment on the offender, and it shows that the man who speaks irreverently of FIELD'S connection with the Ring does so at his peril.

Then there is the case of the wicked woman who blasphemously called FIELD "ridiculous." The Rev. HENRY M. FIELD had taken a wife, and knowing that every devout person throughout the civilized world was anxious to know why he had married, he announced his reasons in a leading article in the *Evangelist*. A wicked woman, instead of comprehending the enormous importance of FIELD'S marriage, blasphemously said that he had made himself ridiculous, and that nobody cared why he had married. Within the next half-hour that woman spilled a bottle of ink on the front breadth of her best dress, and ruined it forever. Swift and terrible was this judgment, but who will say that it was not richly deserved?

On page 11 of FIELD'S "Judgments on Bold Blasphemers" occurs the story of the wretch who spoke blasphemously of the monument which FIELD erected to commemorate the fact that he knew Dean STANLEY, and that he had also heard of Major ANDRE. This wretch, forgetting that the whole duty of man is to glorify FIELD and enjoy him forever, said that FIELD had no right to glorify himself at the expense of poor Major ANDRE. He even went so far as to say that the monument was really a monument of FIELD'S vanity and silliness, and that FIELD was even as one wholly void of understanding. Good people who heard the man's language turned pale and expected to see him drop dead on the ground. He lived, however, for two days, and then was suddenly married to a woman who publicly advocated woman suffrage. Thus was the outraged majesty of FIELD signally vindicated by the awful punishment of a peculiarly bold blasphemer.

Perhaps the most harrowing passage in FIELD'S tract, if he is really the author of the tract in question, is the account of the audacious man who once spoke irreverently of FIELD'S "Travels." FIELD had made a journey to England, France, Egypt, India, and Japan, and he wrote a powerful book in two volumes proving that those countries existed. The audacious and inconceivably wicked man, forgetting that the book would be read only by believers in FIELD, said that it was a waste of time to prove the existence of England, France, and Egypt. He also referred to the fact that throughout the book FIELD described the agonies which he suffered in consequence of the failure of people in hot climates to wear full suits of black broadcloth. With awful irreverence, this wicked man suggested that if FIELD could not bear to look on the bare legs of an Arab donkey-boy, or the bare shoulders of a Hindu porter, he should stay at home, and devote his entire stock of imbecility to the *Evangelist*.

For nearly three years the avenging bolt failed to fall upon this wretch, and unbelievers pointed to him and said, "Behold, this man liveth! Where, then, are the judgments of FIELD?" But suddenly the *Evangelist* fell upon that man and crushed him under a column of heavy language. Then did he wish that he had never been born. His friends carried him home a mere wreck, and he now lies writhing in agony, a terrible illustration of the fact that FIELD'S judgments, though they may be long delayed, are sure and terrible.

Every one should read FIELD'S "Judgments on Bold Blasphemers." It is understood that it can be had free of charge at the office of the *Evangelist*, but its intrinsic value is beyond computation.

The troubles of 1868-9 and 1872-3 have evidently taught Russia the importance of establishing direct communication with the districts upon which the scarcity of those terrible years fell most heavily. Orenburg, the frontier town of Central Asia, is now connected with the interior by a railway to the Volga port of Samara. Ekaterinburg, the gateway of Western Siberia, is now but 21 hours by rail from the great iron factory of Perm-on-the-Kama, whence steamers run twice a week down into the Upper Volga and back. A third frontier railway—that from Tiflis (the capital of the Caucasus) to the Caspian port of Baku—is fast approaching completion, while Sebastopol and the great ports of the Don are now in direct communication with Moscow. But while the means of transport are thus increasing the supplies themselves are running short, and letters from Russia announce that the "harvest insects," which all efforts have failed to extirpate, are expected to be equally destructive next year.

While it is satisfactory to learn that with increase of population there has been decrease of crime, the constantly augmenting cost of caring for the dependent and criminal classes has a somewhat alarming side. Every year the pauper and the prisoner become more expensive to keep. The almshouse or the jail they live in, the ground it must be built on, the bread and beef they eat become dearer. In the circulars for information of the Bureau of Education may be found some interesting statistics of the cost of supporting our indigent classes and the criminals. They are classed together only because they are burdens to the State and tax-payers have to support them. In 1850, with a population of 23,191,876, it cost yearly $2,954,806 to support them. In 1860, when the population was 31,443,321, it cost $5,445,143, and in 1870, with 38,558,374, $10,920,499. Between 1850 and 1860, with an increase of population of 33 per cent., the increase in the cost of crime and pauperism was a little over 100 per cent. With the increase of 44 per cent. of population between 1860 and 1870 the augmentation of cost was nearly 100 per cent., and it does not seem to be unlikely that when the tables are computed for 1880 the expenses will represent something like $20,000,000. Seeking in the child the germ of the man, statistics show that from orphans, half-orphans, children of pauper, criminal, or intemperate persons "come the paupers and criminals that are supported by the public." The exact origin of any individual pauper being hard to follow to its original source, from the criminal, however, more definite information through compulsion or Police tracking is discoverable. The reports of prison Wardens seem to show the following as the principal causes of crime in various countries: In Bavaria, neglected education and illegitimacy; in Norway, neglected education and want of homes; in Russia, neglected education; in Holland, neglected education and second marriages; in Sweden, neglected education and bad company; in Switzerland, neglected education and unhealthy family influences; in the United States, orphanage, want of home life; in England, neglected education and bad associations.

Every dweller in the United States or in the adjoining Territories, especially if he be a dweller in any city or town, has been and must still be a sufferer from piano thrumming. The piano is and has been for more than half a century the national instrument of torture, and every year it grows to be more and more so. The fonder a man is of music the greater is his punishment. He who has no idea of tune or harmony may bear this incessant piano-playing with tolerable patience. But if he chance to have an ear, he is in constant peril of distraction. There seems to be no legal remedy for the infliction, although there ought to be. The position of a family that happens to live next door to a piano-torturer is unfortunate enough; but their sole relief at present is to move where they may not be similarly punished. It is so very hard to discover any such place that sufferers, as a rule, make very little effort to help themselves. Being without hope, they try to endure the piano pest as they may. Perhaps they will be comforted to learn that the authorities of Weimar have recently decreed that no person shall play a piano in any house with windows open in that town, under penalty of 3 marks for each offense. If Weimar, a place of some 18,000 people, has resolved to protect itself against the piano nuisance, we New-Yorkers, with 2,000,000 in and about here, ought to imitate the laudable example. The Germans are, as we all know, a musical nation, and their piano performances are plainly superior in every way to ours. They usually exhibit variety, correctness, and skill in execution, which is much more than can be said of the average American playing. Besides, even in Germany, there is no such number of pianos as there is in this Republic, where they exceed in quantity, ten times over, any region of the habitable globe. There are, it is estimated, 100 pianos on an average to every square mile of our entire territory, and when we remember that at least three-quarters of them are abominably out of tune, and that fully nineteen-twentieths of them are abominably played, the amount of torment to which our citizens are subject is beyond computation. An American's idea of mental peace is a land where pianos are unknown. When the British had secured Cyprus, and the announcement had been publicly made that there was only one piano on the whole island, thousands of our people resolved to emigrate thither at once. But the statement proved untrue, and the proposed exodus did not occur.

"A Fool's Errand" is, as has often been asserted, a record for the most part of actual occurrences in the South, especially of the experiences of the author, Judge TOURGEE. The places and characters are but thinly disguised, and were easily recognized by TOURGEE'S friends. Verdenton, which is so prominent in the book, is Greensboro, a handsome little town of 4,000 inhabitants, in Guilford County, N. C. It was called after Gen. GREENE, of Revolutionary fame, and is only five or six miles from the battle-field of Guilford Court-house. Greensboro looks more Northern than Southern, the houses being well built, with grounds inclosed and the streets broad and shaded with large oaks and elms. About a dozen Northern families live there, and are prominent in diverse professions and industries. Col. THOMAS R. KNOX, a Wisconsin soldier during the civil war, went into the field a Democrat, but came out a staunch Republican. He was a Republican candidate for Congress at the late election, and is publisher of the *North State* newspaper. In TOURGEE'S story he appears as Col. Tom Kelley. The Bennett College, built by a benevolent Trojan of this town, and dedicated to the colored people is the "Slaver college," as the Southerners styled it. It is sustained by contributions from the Methodist Church North, and is now under the management of Rev. TRAVIS and his wife, of Boston, and several other New-Englanders. In one of the rooms of the college, TOURGEE wrote the greater part of "A Fool's Errand" Summer before last, and wrote it in a very short time, as he was overflowing with his subject, and had difficulty in determining what to omit. The author offered it for $1,000 to a New-York newspaper to be published as a serial for political effect. The manuscript was declined, and then TOURGEE would have taken $300 for it. The John Burleson of the book is Dr. HENLOW, editor of the *North State*. He was four years in the rebel Army; was afterward a member of the Ku-klux, but repented, and is now doing excellent service in the cause of progress. Col. Ezekiel Vaughan is HERBERT JOHNS, and is at present living in Virginia. The shocking account of the murder of John Walters, which readers of the volume will remember, is declared to be strictly true. His real name was JOHN W. STEVENS; he lived and was killed at Yanceyville, Caswell County. A prominent lawyer of Hillsboro, recently talking of the crime, said that STEVENS was a native who had become the worst sort of a radical, and that his death "gave great satisfaction" to the people of that region. He said that STEVENS incited the negroes to burn the dwellings of their political enemies. He was arrested and tried on this charge, but, as the trial was in TOURGEE'S court, the Yanceyvillians thought he would not be convicted. Consequently, they resolved to put him out of the way, and he was assassinated in broad daylight in one of the rooms of the Court-house, while 300 persons, black and white, were in the building. The murder was, nevertheless, veiled in mystery, and is still. Judge TOURGEE is well remembered in and around "Verdenton," and though many of the Carolinians affect to despise him, they really esteem him as a most courageous, capable, conscientious man.

PERRY'S PERSECUTORS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE HIS RETURN TO NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The habeas corpus case of Samuel L. Perry, the colored Treasury messenger, arrested on a requisition from North Carolina for forgery, was taken up before Judge Wylie this morning. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson demurred to the return of George K. Bagbey, the agent of the State, on the ground that the indictment was not authenticated. An additional return was made this morning, in which he states that Perry shall not be molested, and will, as he believes, have a fair trial. An affidavit by Perry was read, to the effect that it is impossible for him to have a fair trial, and that he is wanted only for political persecution. The Judge decided that the case must go on, and Perry was called to the stand. He gave an account of the inception of the exodus idea in his mind from reading about the exodus from Mississippi in 1878. The first organization was in April, 1879, but, owing to white opposition, it was secret, and he was ostracised subsequently therefor. Some of the North Carolina papers then advocated putting him out of the way. He read a letter he had received from a man named Jerry Williams, in January last, warning him not to come back or he would be killed. He denied the charge of forgery, and said he was on the Grand Jury in Lagrange in 1878, and was never arrested.

His wife testified that he never slept at home during the exodus excitement, and that he took 5,000 people to Indiana. She did not think he could get justice in North Carolina.

Caroline Perry, his mother, also testified concerning the alleged danger to her son in North Carolina, where, she said, colored people are treated like dogs.

Mr. R. T. Merrick, who appeared for the State, offered to put in evidence a letter he had received from Gov. Jarvis, but this was refused by the Judge.

The testimony of George K. Bagbey, the agent for the State, was given, and the court adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Bagbey testified that the indictment was the only reason he knew of for taking Perry back. There was now no vindictiveness toward him there on account of the exodus, whatever there may have been.

THE PULLMAN CAR CONTROVERSY.

THE SUIT OF THE COMPANY AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The hearing in the case of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was resumed this morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Morris. Counsel for the respondents read several affidavits relating to the use of sleeping cars on the Petersburg (Va.) and Weldon (N. C.) roads about 1838 and 1840, describing the construction of the berths, and also an affidavit of Henry L. Brevoort, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mechanical engineer and expert, bearing upon the improvements and inventions claimed by the complainants in the construction of their cars, on which their patent and reissues were granted. The counsel for the complainants then read a very long affidavit of George M. Pullman, President of the company, in which he gave a very full statement and description of the sleeping cars used previous to his present now in controversy, their construction and defects, and the steps by which he had perfected the modern Pullman sleeping car; also, the relations between his company and the different roads using its cars, and the Pullman system governing the use of sleeping cars over continuous lines of road. Further affidavits in behalf of the Pullman Company were read, controverting those of the respondent's road yesterday and to-day relative to the mode of construction and priority of invention of the sleeping cars used in 1838 and the following years on the Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and other roads, and on the Rock Island road in 1864. Without concluding the reading of affidavits, the court at 3 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

ANOTHER COTTON-SHIP FIRE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 2.

Capt. Couch, of the British steam-ship Teutonia, between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday night, when he returned to his vessel, discovered that she was on fire. Instantly he aroused his crew, and with the utmost caution proceeded to extinguish the flames. He was more than successful in his undertaking, and in a very few moments the fire was quenched. So quietly was the work of extinguishing the fire conducted that, outside of the crew, very few persons were aware of what had occurred, but on Monday morning, when the work of breaking out the cotton was commenced, the story of the fire was discovered. Sergt. Rowley accordingly investigated the matter and ascertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the cotton having been ignited in two places in the forward hatch and one place in the main hatch, making three places in all. The fire was discovered at 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening when the screwmen quit work, but as access to the cotton could be obtained through the engine-room, suspicion rests on some one connected with the vessel. During the evening and night John Kelly, the junior officer, and Peter Fallon, the quartermaster, were on watch, and they both state positively that no one but men belonging to the ship were on board from 9 o'clock until midnight. Strange to say, the three places where the fire was discov

PEACE IN THE HALLS ENDED

CITY DEMOCRATS SOON TO BE AT FINSON WAR AGAIN.

WORKING THEN HARMONY EVERY DAY—INVITED—ALL ENDORSED IN Jos. GRACE—SOLATCHING HIM WHEN IT'S ALL OVER—DO ANYTHING KIER—HANCOCK'S CARDS UNSTAMPED.

It is the intention probably that the feeling existing between the living Hall and Tammany Hall factions at the conclusion of the Democratic Mayoralty primary shall be one of peace and harmony. The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night and declared that the action of the Democratic Committee of Conference with their action in the matter of the Democratic Mayoralty primary was entirely satisfactory to them, and that they would abide by the decision of the Committee of Conference. The Committee of Conference met at the Hall of the Executive Committee, No. 44 Nassau street, at 8 o'clock last night. Mr. Kelly presided. Mr. Hankinson, Secretary of the Executive Committee, was present, and Mr. Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel, Mr. Fitzsimmons, Register, Mr. Gilroy, Sheriff, Mr. Lantry, President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Gleason, Coroner, Mr. Grace, Mr. Ivins, Mr. Purroy, Mr. Cruger, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Van Wyck, Mayor Grant, Mr. Ed. Cooper, Mr. Hall, Mr. Fellows, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Sharkey, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Gilroy

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97	100	Chicago & Alton	135	100	Chicago & Alton
100	Pacific Mail	45	100	Pacific Mail	45	100	Pacific Mail
100	Western Union Tel.	85	100	Western Union Tel.	85	100	Western Union Tel.
100	Lake Shore	114⅝	100	Lake Shore	114⅝	100	Lake Shore
100	Michigan Central	116	100	Michigan Central	116	100	Michigan Central
100	Illinois Central	116⅝	100	Illinois Central	116⅝	100	Illinois Central
100	Del., Lack. & W.	97⅝	100	Del., Lack. & W.	97⅝	100	Del., Lack. & W.
100	Western Union	85	100	Western Union	85	100	Western Union
100	Pacific Mail	45	100	Pacific Mail	45	100	Pacific Mail

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—Steamers sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, March 2, 8 A. M.
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ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, May 28, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 1, 8 A. M.
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NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 8 A. M.
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ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 8 A. M.
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ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, March 1, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, March 5, 8 A. M.
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WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, May 14, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, May 17, 8 A. M.
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NEVADA.....SATURDAY, May 31, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, June 4, 8 A. M.
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WISCONSIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Dec.

WAS WARREN AT THE FRONT

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY IN THE FIVE FORKS COURT.

A WITNESS WHO SAW HIM, COLORS IN HAND—

COL. LOCKE'S MESSAGE FROM WARREN TO SHERIDAN—SHERIDAN'S REPLY—OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN EVIDENCE.

It was a sort of field day in the Warren inquiry yesterday. Important testimony was elicited on behalf of both sides. It appears now to be the purpose of the respondent's counsel, Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, to show that Gen. Warren did not advance as far west as the Gillian field during the engagement. This was the tedinest bearing of Gen. Forsyth's testimony a few days ago, to the effect that Warren was a mile and a half to the rear when he sent Col. Locke, the Adjutant-General of the corps, to Gen. Sheridan, with the message that the enemy's lines had been carried and the Union troops were in full pursuit. Col. Forsyth deposed that when Sheridan asked Col. Locke where Warren was that gentleman replied that he was about a mile and a half to the rear, which would place him at a point not far from the Sidney field. The works had already been carried when this interview took place, and the battle was practically over. Gen. Warren claims, on the contrary, that he had already advanced to the Gillian field when Sheridan sent the message: "Tell Warren he ——, he wasn't at the front to-day!" In the face of Col. Forsyth's testimony, the rebels made a final stand about dusk, and were driven from their position by a determined charge led by him in person, in which his horse was shot under him. Witnesses have been introduced who saw this charge and Gen. Warren at the head of his troops. The respondent, on the other hand, claims that Custer had already turned the enemy's right, and swept this field clear of rebels long before the charge described by Warren and his witnesses took place, and that, consequently, there was no enemy in the Gillian field at the time when Warren avers that his troops were engaged in the final conflict of the day. It is shown, however, that there was a gap between Ewsen Pennington's lines and those of the other two brigades of Custer's division at this point, which, like a breach in the meshes of a net, allowed the rebels to escape, and may have left a considerable body of them on the western margin of the opening. The conflict of evidence on this point is explainable by reference to the gap in the lines, but there are other points upon which direct issues of veracity are raised. One is the interview between Col. Locke and Gen. Sheridan, and the question whether the former, as stated by Col. Forsyth, gave Warren's position at a point not far from the Sidney field. To maintain his view of the case, Gen. Sheridan's counsel put in evidence yesterday the official report of Gen. Custer, which describes the flank movement on the rebel right, substantially as claimed by the respondent. Certain documents from the Confederate war office, relating to the number of rebels engaged, were also introduced. In view of the position taken by Gen. Sheridan, Mr. Stickney, on behalf of Gen. Warren, asked leave to recall Col. Locke and Major Banyard, who, though present at the battle of Meade's staff, was with Warren while the battle was in progress. These gentlemen will be questioned, the former as to the details of the interview with Sheridan, and where he found Warren after it was ended, and the latter as to the movements of Warren during the day.

The first witness yesterday was Gen. Wells, who commanded one of Custer's brigades. He described the movements of his command from the time when Sheridan left Dinwiddie, on the morning of April 1, until the close of the engagement. The brigade participated in the movement of Gen. Custer by which the Confederate right was turned, and the witness explained by reference to the map the position occupied by his troops when the battle began and the direction of the pursuit after the rebel right was carried. He described the several charges executed by Custer's command from the moment of the onset until the pursuit was abandoned. His testimony corroborated the statements of Custer's report, which was here put in evidence. Gen. Warren not having yet arrived, and the respondent having no further testimony prepared, the time was occupied by evidence in rebuttal, and the next witness who took the stand was Gen. R. B. Ayres, who commanded the division of the Fifth Corps that stormed the only Confederate works at Five Forks. He testified that there was no delay whatever in advancing on the rebel works after the formation was completed. His column was the last to arrive on the ground, and consequently the last to form. He did not think it was more than 10 or 15 minutes after his division came on the ground before it was in order of battle. The division numbered about 1,600 men, and was formed in two lines, with about 800 men in front. His troops were the last to arrive on the ground, but there was no break whatever in the advance of the corps; his men were close up to the rear of Crawford and Griffin during the march from their position in the morning to the Gravelly Run Church, where they found in order of battle. After the troops were formed, Gen. Ayres rode to the front, where he found Warren and Sheridan sitting upon the ground. He announced that the division was ready to move, and Gen. Sheridan jumped up and said, "I will ride with you, then." The witness and Gen. Sheridan accordingly rode off to superintend the movement of the troops. In response to questions directed to that particular point, Gen. Ayres said he received several messages from Gen. Warren during the march to hurry on the troops. They were well understood that they were going into action, and made all the haste possible. As near as he could recall the time when Gen. Sheridan ordered him to stop firing, it was after his troops had wheeled to the left and were advancing upon the south of the works. Gen. Sheridan assigned as a reason for this order that he (Ayres) was firing into the cavalry, who were already advancing to the assault.

Under the cross-examination, Gen. Ayres said the volley firing from the works was hot and heavy when his troops wheeled and advanced toward the margin of the woods at the left. He saw Crawford's division and noticed that the men took their time. There was no firing of any consequence from the timber in their front before they wheeled. "Then Crawford practically went away from the fire," said Mr. Gardner, "when his troops went into the woods on the north?" "Yes," answered Gen. Ayres, "apparently." In remainder of Gen. Ayres's evidence was directed to details of the battle and pursuit after the works had been carried. He did not recollect ever having received any diagrams from Gen. Warren previous to the one received at Five Forks. He had no understanding that Gen. Warren issued the order for the corps to move in the assault. "But you don't know that he did of your own information?" asked Mr. Gardner. "No, Sir," replied the grim old veteran, "but I take it for granted."

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, who commanded a brigade in Griffin's division, was the next witness. A few minutes after the troops arrived at Gravelly Run Church—not more than 10 or 15 minutes, to the best of his recollection—Gen. Griffin came to the witness and said they would ride over to the place where Sheridan and Warren were and find out what was the plan of attack. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Warren were there together, but were very soon joined by each other. Witness withdrew a little distance after saluting the General, and was in the midst of a group of officers while the conversation was going on. There were staff officers of Sheridan and Warren, and perhaps 15 or 20 persons in all. The personnel of the group was constantly changing, but the number remained about the same. Gen. Chamberlain remained in this position for about 45 minutes, possibly rather less. Gen. Warren was engaged during this period in superintending the arrangements for the movement, and staff officers were constantly going to and fro, carrying orders and bringing messages. The witness did not happen to remember just how long Sheridan and Warren were together, and could not answer even approximately.

In response to further questions as to the preparations for the battle, Gen. Chamberlain said his men well understood they were going into a fight, and that they were expected to be successful. They were aware of this when they halted in the morning. Of course, the men did need any fighting; they were eager to get upon the ground and begin the fight, and there was no delay other than such as arose from the fact that the roads were pretty heavy, owing to recent rains. During the engagement Gen. Chamberlain met Gen. Warren only once. At that time the General (Warren) was near the Ford road to the North of Five Forks. He recollected the incident particularly, because he had been doing a little business on his own responsibility, without orders, and he was rather apologetic in his manner, anticipating that possibly he might be censured. Gen. Warren listened patiently to what the witness had to say, and then told him that he had done quite right. Gen. Chamberlain remembered clearly how far they pursued the enemy along the White Oak road that day. They penetrated into the Gillian field, but did not reach its western edge. It was about dark, and there was a pretty sharp engagement going on near, or in the woods on the west. He recollected that it was so dark that the flashes of the guns were red and very sharply defined to the eye.

The cross-examination by counsel for Gen. Sheridan did not bring out any new facts. Gen. Chamberlain, when questioned as to Gen. Warren's manner, said it seemed to him to be very earnest and intense, although the General was always very quiet and self-contained.

Capt. J. W. Feldhausen, of the Ninety-First New-York Volunteers, Col. Tarbell's command, was called to explain certain statements by the latter as to the movements of his regiment. He recollected being in a house in the front, but he did not recollect the fight for the possession of it. This witness described the attack on the enemy led by Gen. Warren about dusk on the west of the Gillian field, where the rebels had made a stand. The witness had advanced with about 50 or 60 of his men somewhat in front of the lines. He knew nothing about the troops that he knew nothing about, the troops sailed, and his men were very far in advance of the main lines before they were aware of it. The rebel firing was pretty hot, and the Captain ordered his men to cease firing. He was reclining on the ground, looking over his shoulder, to see whether the main body was coming on or not, when he saw a horseman with a shad of colors in his hand advancing into the field. As the horseman came nearer, witness noticed that he carried the Fifth Corps battle-flag, and that the officer was Gen. Warren in person. The General rode very close to the spot where the witness lay—so close that, although it was very dark, he was able to discriminate his features. In a few seconds the lines advanced with a cheer, and the rebels were driven from their position.

Chas. Hokman S. Melcher, of Portland, Me., who served on the staff of Gen. Warren as Postmaster of the Fifth Corps prior to and at the time of the battle of Five Forks, followed. He was in command of the Corps Headquarters when he reported for duty, and remained with the troops from Gen. Warren, whose tents he in disposing. The witness had just carried an order from Gen. Warren to Crawford, and was returning, when he met Col. Locke, who requested him to accompany him to Sheridan's head-quarters. They found Gen. Sheridan a little distance west of the junction of the roads at Five Forks. The witness was sitting upon his horse, only a few feet distant from Col. Locke when he delivered Gen. Warren's message, and heard it very distinctly. Mr. Stickney requested the witness to give the terms of the message exactly as he remembered them. Mr. Gardner objected, on the ground that the evidence would only repeat what was already on the record. Mr. Stickney replied that Gen. Forsyth had since been on the stand and testified that Col. Locke told Gen. Sheridan that Gen. Warren was about a mile and a half to the rear when he (Locke) left him. Gen. Sheridan's counsel had asked the applicant's counsel to admit that Col. Locke did not make such a statement. The court decided that the testimony might come in, and the witness was accordingly asked to repeat the message. As he recollected it, he said, it ran as follows: "Gen. Warren presents his compliments to Gen. Sheridan, and begs to announce that the enemy's works are carried, and our troops are in full pursuit." On their return they found Gen. Warren in the north-east corner of the Gillian field. It was sunset or a little after when Col. Locke and the witness arrived at this point and delivered Gen. Sheridan's reply to Gen. Warren's message. The witness saw the charge led by Gen. Warren against the enemy on the western edge of this field.

The cross-examination, although very skillfully conducted, was not successful in obtaining an admission from the witness at variance with his direct testimony. The interview with Sheridan did not, he thought, occupy more than a minute or two. "Did you make it your business," asked Mr. Gardiner, "to listen to what passed between Col. Locke and the commanding officer?" "I did not make it my business," replied the witness, "but I could not help hearing." "Might there not have been other conversation which you did not hear?" "No, Sir, not unless it was carried on in a lower tone of voice." "But might there not have been such conversation?" persisted the counsel, determined to have a categorical answer. "There might have been," replied the witness, "provided it went on in a low tone." The witness further deposed that he was with Gen. Warren when he received the order from Sheridan removing him from the command of the Fifth Corps, and pointed out on the map where Warren was when it was handed to him. The point designated was on or near the White Oak road, west of the Gillian field. The witness could not tell what time it was, but it was so dark that the General had to hold it up between him and the western twilight to read it, and turned in his saddle for that purpose. After leaving Sheridan, Col. Locke and the witness rode away in a westerly direction down the White Oak road, and came upon the General in the corner of the Gillian field, as previously stated. He could not tell how many minutes they were in going that far, but not many. In response to further questions, the witness said he had been to find Crawford and tell him to push on his division when he joined Col. Locke on his way to Sheridan. Crawford was at that time a little to the west of the small triangular field marked "F" on the Cotton graphic map. The works had not been carried when he was sent to Crawford with the message just designated. Its terms as nearly as he recalled them, were simply "Push on!" Gen. Warren might have added his compliments to Gen. Crawford, but he did not think that such was the case. The witness was asked if he could repeat the exact terms of Gen. Sheridan's answer to Gen. Warren's message, and replied that, to the best of his recollection, they were nearly as follows: "Tell Warren he wasn't at the front to-day where he ought to have been; that's all I have to say to him!" The inquiry will be continued on Monday.

THE SITE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ADVOCATES FOR VARIOUS SITES APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

A quorum of the Committee on Sites of the proposed World's Fair, consisting of Samuel A. Haines, (Chairman,) C. E. Graham, James H. Entter, Rufus Hatch, Thomas McElrath, and F. L. Talcott, met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the United States International Commission, No. 317 Broadway, to hear the advocates of the several proposed sites. Col. Stebbins, Calvert Vaux, Charles Schlesinger, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Lawson N. Fuller, Joseph J. Potter, and other gentlemen were also in attendance. Gen. Viele addressed the committee as the advocate of the Inwood site, the boundaries of which were shown on a large map. The proposed site was, he explained, located within the limits of the City, on the northern end of Manhattan Island. The ground was historical, in view of the fact that it was the spot where a portion of the British Army assembled on the day in 1776 preceding the attack on the heights of Fort Washington. It was the site of all others most readily accessible by land or water, being immediately contiguous to the Hudson and Harlem Rivers and all the great railroads entering the City. Any site that would exclude the Hudson River would leave out the most available source of transportation. Without the Hudson, Gen. Viele held, it would be difficult to convey the millions of people who would flock to the exposition from the South and West. The area which property-owners were willing to relinquish to the commission embraced more than 250 acres of rolling surface, admirably adapted to the purpose. The spot was salubrious and picturesque, and susceptible in the highest degree of landscape ornamentation. The extension of the West 59th elevated railroad and the proposed ship canal would form marked features of this site, which in itself would constitute a broad amphitheatre visible from the surrounding country. No natural or artificial obstacles would intervene to interfere with the water courses and the flow of the tides, while the largest ships could land passengers and cargoes with the utmost facility and security at the western extremity of Inwood-avenue. Established in Inwood, the fair would, Gen. Viele added, form a part and parcel of the Metropolis the entire hotel accommodation of which would be available in addition to the hotels that would be constructed near the grounds. After Gen. Viele had given other particulars touching the facilities and advantages of the proposed site, Mr. Joseph J. Potter announced that the owners of the 250 acres had agreed to give a gratuitous lease of the ground for three years for the purposes of an international exposition.

Mr. Rainey addressed the committee in behalf of the Ravenswood site as a compromise between Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the upper extremity of Manhattan Island. Two thousand acres of land, owned by Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Woolsey, Howard Potter, Frederick Woloott, the Misses Barclay, Edward Woolsey, Steinway & Sons, and other property-holders, were at the disposal of the commission, affording abundant space, easily accessible by the bridge soon to be constructed over Hallowell's Island to Ravenswood. Mr. Rainey spoke at length on the character and surroundings of the land, the question of sanitary safety, and other salient points.

Mr. Lawson N. Fuller appeared before the committee as the advocate of the Washington Heights site, the character and extent of which have already been fully described. He informed the committee that the elevated land, comprising 70 acres, and known as the Alexander Hamilton estate, could be obtained for a nominal consideration, or possibly free, while the surrounding land could be rented at the rates now paid by the men who raise vegetables on it. Mr. Charles Schlesinger asked whether the committee were able to say whether or not Central Park could be obtained as a site, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Schlesinger said he had no doubt that were the question put to a vote the people would express their willingness to surrender the Park for a period of six months. At the next meeting of the committee, to be held on Tuesday afternoon, the Mayor of Brooklyn will make a formal offer of the gratuitous use of Prospect Park as a site. Several gentlemen interested in the property bounded by Fifth and Ninth avenues, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, will also appear on that day to argue in favor of the acceptance of a site on that property.

THE PHILP EXAMINATION.

The examination in the case of Kenward Philp, on charge of malicious libel, was continued before Judge Davis, yesterday, without the eliciting of any very important or interesting testimony. David M. Carvalho, expert in soap, bottles, and handwriting, was vigorously cross-examined by Mr. Bliss, but his testimony related chiefly to the minor points of resemblance or difference in the Morey and Jewell letters, ground that has been fully covered before. When this cross-examination was closed, counsel for the defense asked for an adjournment till next Tuesday, the prosecution meanwhile to go on with rebutting testimony. Two telegrams from witnesses who could not at present attend were exhibited. One was from Nephew Morey, who, overcome by his *Violent testimony regarding his alleged uncle, is* said to be sick in Lawrence, Mass. The name of the other absent witness was not disclosed, and Judge Davis said that he would require an affidavit that this missing person could not appear before next Tuesday. Daniel T. Ames, the handwriting expert, was then recalled for the prosecution. He exhibited a transparent diagram, showing the difference in the slope of the writing between the Morey and the Jewell letters. William H. Waring was the next witness. He testified: I live in Brooklyn and am a lawyer. I have known James McGee almost for several years, and know others who know him. I believe his reputation to be good for truth and veracity. Thomas N. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, also testified to McDermott's good reputation. His testimony was then taken to Tuesday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Edison Electric Light Company has levied an assessment of $60 per share on its stockholders, and the books of the company have been closed for that purpose, to remain so until Dec. 1. It is claimed that more money was needed to carry on experiments than was anticipated, and advances were obtained in consequence from a few of the larger stockholders until the total sum due now reaches $180,000. The assessment is for the purpose of paying this, the original capital being $300,000. Certificates of indebtedness will be given to those who pay up, which will be interchangeable into new stock when the capital is increased. A meeting with this object in view is to be held shortly.

A CRASH ON THE ERIE ROAD

TWO MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES BY ANOTHER'S NEGLECT.

FAILURE OF A MAN TO CLOSE A SWITCH—CARELESSNESS UNEXPLAINABLE—RAPID FLIGHT OF THE SWITCHMAN—AN EARLY MORNING DISASTER NEAR BERGEN TUNNEL.

By a collision on the Erie Railway, yesterday, about a mile north of the Bergen tunnel, between an Erie freight train and a passenger train of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, an engineer and a brakeman were killed, a fireman and a passenger were slightly injured, and an engine, a caboose, and a freight car were more or less damaged. The collision was caused by an open switch, the engine of the passenger train running into the rear of the freight train, and the blame is laid entirely on the switchtender, who disappeared immediately after the accident, and has not yet been found, although a detective has been put upon his track.

The trains of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad run from their own tracks to those of the Erie Road at a place known as Erie Junction, about 4¼ miles north of the scene of the accident, and thence go into Jersey City. The freight train on the Erie Road, loaded with barrel staves and general merchandise, was on the Erie down track, bound for Jersey City, but was compelled to take a switch to let the New-Jersey and New-York train pass it. It took the switch at the place known as the Bergen Yard, a new yard now in course of construction, reaching the switch at 5:56 yesterday morning. The switch was opened, as usual, by the switchtender, a young man named Clark Bogart; but after the freight train was off the main track, Bogart neglected to close it, as he should have done immediately, to allow trains to pass down the main track. Seventeen minutes later, at 6:12, the New-Jersey and New-York train came rushing down at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. It was a small train, consisting only of one passenger and one "combination" car—baggage car and smoker. The conductor of the freight train, George S. Gillett, was in the caboose, and saw the open switch and the flying passenger train. He gave his companions warning and jumped off. The engineer of the passenger train, David Quackenbush, it is said, saw the open switch, but too late to reverse his engine or even to jump for his life. An instant after the engine of the passenger train appeared (for it was very foggy and impossible to see far,) it dashed into the caboose. There were lights on the switch to indicate whether it was open or shut, but owing to the thick fog, the dazzle of the locomotive's head-light, and the mixture of daylight and darkness they were not seen in time.

The engine of the passenger train was considerably damaged by the collision, and David Quackenbush, the engineer in charge of it, was crushed to death. James Debevoise, a brakeman on the freight train, not getting out of the caboose quick enough, was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The two passenger cars jumped the track, but none of the passengers were seriously injured. Charles Voorhis, fireman of the passenger train, was hurt in the foot, but not dangerously. The only passenger who was more hurt than frightened was M. Burleigh, of Hackensack, an employe of the Erie Railway, on his way to the Jersey City shops. He was somewhat cut about the head. One woman passenger fainted, but recovered to find she was not injured. The freight train stood near another train, on another switch, and either from the fog or the smoke of the cars, the engineer of the caboose, one of the cars of this other train was set on fire and partially burned. Its contents, barrel staves, were uninjured. The two employes who were killed were taken to Jersey City, and Voorhis's injuries were attended to at the St. Francis Catholic Hospital. Conductor J. H. Hoare, of the passenger train, was thrown down and bruised, but was not further injured.

The cause of the accident was so evident that several of the brakemen of the freight train started after Switchtender Bogart, for the alleged intention of lynching him. Conductor Gillett, of the freight train, saw Bogart close the switch immediately after the collision to destroy the evidence of his fatal neglect. The brakemen got a glimpse of him as he started toward him, but he ran away, making fast time through a neighboring swamp. It was still too dark and foggy to see any distance, and the fugitive soon disappeared. Bogart has been off duty all night, and was certainly at his post, for he opened the switch for the freight train. He then, about 6:17 minutes in which to close the switch, although he should, of course, have done it immediately; an operation, the railroad men say, that would not have taken him three seconds. Superintendent Hill, of the Erie Railway, says that Bogart was considered one of their best switchmen. He had been employed by the company for two years, and was temperate and steady. He is 21 years old, unmarried, and lives at Closter, N. J. The railroad company sent a detective after him yesterday, but up to a late hour last night he had not been heard from. If the statements of the hands on both trains are to be believed, and there seems no reason to doubt them, Bogart's neglect was entirely inexcusable and unexplainable. Superintendent Hill estimates the entire financial damage by the collision at $1,800, which is about equally divided between the two companies, $600 being on the New-Jersey and New-York Company's engine, which will be reduced to $1,000 when a more careful estimate is made. The injured engine was taken to the Erie shops to be repaired, and the track was soon cleared of débris, and trains were running as usual.

J. H. Hasbrouck, the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Jersey Road, said that his road was not to blame for the catastrophe. The switchman, Mr. Bogart, should have known his duty, but it seems that he did not. He will be discharged. One of the freight train will forget to close the switch. The New-Jersey train was moving exactly on time. The switch was opened 17 minutes before the accident occurred, and Bogart's absence from the switch-box, up to this time, unaccounted for. Mr. Hasbrouck simply knew that his company had done all in its power to find him, but without success. Conductor Hoare, of the passenger train, said last evening that his train was running on schedule time, and came down the road at good speed. The night was very foggy, and it was impossible to see when the accident occurred. The passengers in the cars were not hurt, but were very much frightened. He did his best to allay the excitement.

Engineer David Quackenbush, of the passenger train, was about 30 years of age. A portion of the machinery was driven completely through his body, causing almost instantaneous death. The lower portion of his body was torn open, and he was also bruised about the head. He leaves a young wife but no children. His home was in Hillsdale, Bergen County. The body was sent there in the afternoon.

James Debevoise, the brakeman of the freight train, was struck while trying to escape from the caboose, and his head crushed beyond all recognition. His right hand was also bruised and his left leg broken above the ankle, the bone protruding through the wound. He was unmarried, and about 28 years of age. He resided at No. 89 Front-street, Port Jervis. His body and that of Quackenbush were taken to the Erie Depot in Jersey City, and from there were removed to Rumpler's Morgue. An undertaker took charge of the remains.

Mr. Burleigh's cuts about the head were so slight that he continued his work later in the day.

Garrett Voorhis, the fireman on the passenger train, had his foot painfully, but not seriously, bruised, and was taken to the St. Francis Hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Jersey City. He gave his age as 30 years, and his residence is Rivers-edge, N. Y. He stated that, on coming to his senses after the collision, from the headlight of a western freight train blinded the eyes of Quackenbush and himself so that they could not see the switch's signal lights. When Quackenbush first saw the open switch, he immediately called down brakes, but then there was only a few feet between the train and the switch that the brakemen had no time to turn them down. Voorhis sprang to the tank brake, and the next second felt the violent shock. He did not remember what next happened, and thinks he lost consciousness for a few seconds. When he came to himself he found he was under the wreck, with the steam and hot water pouring over him. He struggled to free himself, but, on rising, fell again. Making another effort, he dragged himself to the nearest car. Then he began to feel the pain in his foot. He had known Engineer Quackenbush for two years, and had traveled with him on every trip since May last. He was a very careful engineer, and a sober and steady man.

The Superintendent of the Erie Railroad spoke very highly of Engineer Quackenbush, and said that under the circumstances of the heavy fog and the switchman's neglect, Quackenbush could not possibly have prevented the collision.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House on Thursday, Frederick S. Winston, Esq., in the chair. The number of managers in attendance was large. Mr. Andrew Milne, the agent of the society for many years in Uruguay, was present. He sails for his field on the 5th inst. The board placed upon their records a minute concerning the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, and also concerning the senior Vice-President of the society, the Hon. Edward McGehee, of Mississippi, who died on the 15th of October. Mr. Brodhead made an interesting statement concerning his personal observations among the Swedes in Arcostook County, Me., to whom the society had made grants of books; and one of the Secretaries also reported that very extensive work is being done in various other counties of that State. Most interesting statements were presented in regard to our latest advices from Japan. Under the oversight of a single colporteur 3,000 copies of the Gospels had been distributed in 21 days. Among important grants made by the board, on the recommendation of the Committee on Distribution, were the following: To the society's agency in Mexico, books to the value of $3,000; and $10,000 for colportage work in the United States. The Committee on Publication stated that the maps which were being prepared in very superior style by the society from original drawings were in the hands of the engraver, and it is hoped they will soon be issued. The Committee on Anniversaries reported concerning the results of several meetings held during the month to prepare for the Wycliffe Commemoration, which will be held in the Academy of Music, in this City, on the evening of Dec. 4, when Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will deliver an oration. The occasion promises to be one of peculiar interest, and general interest. One auxiliary was recognized in Montana and another in Utah. The process of the society have printed 80,000 Bibles and Testaments during the past two months. Issues for October, 37,000 volumes. Receipts for the month, $20,546 61.

HUNT'S "SHADOW OF DEATH."

After the flaming advertisement given this picture in the London *Times* by the late Mr. Tom Taylor it seems presumptuous to offer an opinion on a subject which he considered settled beyond dispute. "All candid and competent critics," wrote the lamented editor of *Punch* in December, 1873, "whatever their predilections or prejudices, will, we believe, agree that here is one of those works, of which few are produced in a generation, embodying all that the artist can bring to his labor from the very depths of his thought, conscience, feelings, and will. Such works should only be approached with the deepest respect, and those who before them feel their admiration least crossed by question or checked by controversial moods, have the best chance of reaping the pleasure and profit which may be gathered from all work deeply pondered and reverently, sincerely, and skillfully wrought out. Such a work, beyond dispute, cavil, or question, is Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Shadow of Death.'"

Mr. Taylor wrote with a knowledge that the artist had spent five years in the Holy Land; he may have been told, as we are told now, that 20 different Jews of the tribe of Judah stood for the figure of Jesus; that a twisted shaving on the floor of the carpenter's workshop symbolized the snake that is the devil; that a jar of myrrh on the table near the Virgin meant prophecy; that the spikey crown meant dominion, and that the olossonne bowl meant something else. He probably heard that the scarlet turban lying near the foot of the saw-buck was a *kaffiah*, and that the peculiar position of the arms of the Saviour was that now in use for morning prayers among the Mohammedans of the East. These particulars, working in with the national respect for religion and his admiration for a man who devotes himself heart and soul to his work, may have caused him to accept the picture without question, and to imply that any one who dared to be so irreverent as not to admire it was a person about whom the less said the better.

But we have more reason for reverence now than Mr. Taylor had in 1876. Can we not see the book in which, with his own august hand, Prince Leopold has inscribed his name for copies of the engraving? Is not Mr. Gladstone's signature there, with many others of renown? And where has this picture been for the last six years? Why, traveling about Great Britain as a moral and art-inspiring show, exhibiting itself to thousands of enrapttured Church of England men and Dissenters. It has reached New-York at last, and no one is debarred the privilege of viewing it at the moderate charge of 25 cents.

The Shadow of Death" represents the workshop of Joseph, in Nazareth. The back wall has a fine architectural opening, painted after details of architecture discovered in Palestine, and affirmed to be of the epoch of Christ. Outside this window is a fig tree, and the distance shows the landscape from Nazareth, embracing the plain of Galilee and the far-off mountains of Moab. On the window-sill lie two apples and a narrow scroll of the law. In front of one compartment of the window, and standing so that a lunette forms a circle of bright day, is the figure of Christ, the arms outstretched to the middle of its body and from the knees downward, with his arms raised in a manner that suggests a trance. The face is somewhat disturbed; agony would be too strong a term and would overpass the limit supposed to be himself, and the jewel rays cast the shadow of Jesus on the wall to the left of the window, where carpenters' tools, disposed along the wall, form roughly a design that may be called a cross. The shadow appears to be fixed to this chance-formed cross. The Virgin is on her knees to the left before the treasures that the Magi brought to Bethlehem on the birth of Christ. She looks up, away from the spectator, and sees the prophetic shadow on the wall.

Aside from the happy conceit of making the shadow of the young Jesus just previous to the beginning of his tragic career, foretell his end a few years later, a conceit which has been better rendered in that other picture of the infant Christ extending his arms to his mother, and thus casting the shadow of a cross on the ground between her and him, there is not much to admire in this celebrated picture save the time and industry employed in its perfection. The anatomical details of the body are remarkable rather than great; they too, like the scarlet turban, lying near the foot of the saw-buck was a *kaffiah*, and that the peculiar position of the arms of the Saviour was that now in use for morning prayers among the Mohammedans of the East. These particulars, working in with the national respect for religion and his admiration for a man who devotes himself heart and soul to his work, may have caused him to accept the picture without question, and to imply that any one who dared to be so irreverent as not to admire it was a person about whom the less said the better.

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INVADING A MAN'S HOUSE.

Edward Scott, a private detective; Frank Sleeper, and a young woman giving her name as Annie Moller, were brought before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Mr. James Ramsey, of No. 20 Jones-street. According to the statement made by the complainant, it appears that his wife, some time ago, instituted a suit for divorce against him, but, for want of evidence, the suit proved unsuccessful. Ramsey then sued for a divorce from his wife, which suit is still pending. He claims that she has employed detectives to watch him for the purpose of procuring evidence on which to bring a new suit against him, and that the defendants, Scott and Sleeper, have been dogging his footsteps night and day. While in bed on last Sunday night, at 11:30 o'clock, Ramsey alleges that he was roused by a loud rapping at the door. He sprang out of bed, and on opening the door saw Scott, Sleeper, and the female, Moller, outside on the landing. He told them to clear out, and slammed the door in their faces, locking it. The door was then burst open, and the three rushed into the room. Mr. Ramsey based for their authority for forcing their way into the house, and on their answering that they had a "bill" in his name, he told him that was his authority. Sleeper was also armed with a heavy cane, with which he struck Mr. Ramsey across the stomach. The three then searched the room, but finding that Mr. Ramsey was alone, and not in company with a woman, as they expected, they abandoned from the house. The defendants put in a general denial of the charge and demanded an examination, which was set down for the 18th inst. At the request of the complainant, Justice Smith directed the defendants to bring with them the weapons with which they were armed when they broke into the room. The magistrate also told Mr. Ramsey that the defendants had no right to molest or interfere with him without authority, and that if they troubled him again he had a perfect right to defend himself.

CONTEST OVER A WILL SETTLED.

About a year ago William Downs, a resident of the town of North Castle, Westchester County, died, leaving a will dated in 1871, by which he bequeathed all his property to a lady named Elizabeth Kingston, who kept house for him, the only proviso being that she should remain single. In the event of her marrying the money should be devoted to beautifying his grave. He cut his son, Charles Downs, off without a penny. Several years ago Miss Kingston married the testator, but for some reason or other the will was not changed, and when it was offered for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court, the son Charles contested it on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. Yesterday a compromise was effected between the son and step-mother by which he is to have all the personal property and bank account of the deceased, valued at about $6,000, and he was to have the farm and real estate, which is also worth about $6,000. Both parties are now satisfied and the contest has ceased.

TWO BURGLARS SENTENCED.

On the early morning of the 31st ult., Miss Lillie Schuffler, who lives with her brother Herman, at No. 614 East Ninth-street, was awakened by finding a burglar leaning over her in bed. She raised an alarm, which brought her brother to her assistance, and the burglar, who was accompanied by an accomplice, fled, carrying off wearing apparel valued at $400. Officer Kiernan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested Edward Kogan, a stage driver, living at No. 519 East Fifteenth-street, and a young man named William E. Elson, in whose possession the stolen property was found. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, both prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary, and Judge Cowing sentenced them to five years each in State prison.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The $5 contributed by "Newport" have been sent to the Sick Children's Mission.

An unknown person stole Justice Kilbreth's silk umbrella from the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

A match game of foot-ball comes off to-day at the polo grounds between the Harvard and Columbia clubs.

The visible supply of wheat has increased 1,658,011 bushels. That of corn has also increased 26,139 bushels.

Prof. William H. Thomson, M. D., of the University Medical College, will resume the teaching of the Bible class in Association Hall to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas Guard, D. D., of Baltimore, will answer Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's query, "Is the Bible an Immoral Book?" in Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next.

The German Republican Central Committee propose to celebrate in a few days the Republican victory by a dinner, at which addresses will be made by prominent Republicans.

The Assistant Treasurer received no offers yesterday to sell six per cent. bonds of 1880 at 103.75 under Secretary Sherman's proposal to purchase $1,500,000 this week at that rate.

The ship Plymouth Rock, while coming to anchor off Bedloe's Island last evening, collided with a tow of three schooners, carrying away their fiddlehoons, &c., and sustaining considerable damage herself in rigging and upper works.

Among those engaged by the Young Men's